

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1757.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION: THE EMPEROR'S PAVILION.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 13, at Eskhead, Waikari, Canterbury, New Zealand, the wife of Cresleigh Dampier Crossley, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 28th ult., at Dudley Villa, Brixton, S.W., the wife of Dr. Warren Hastings Diamond, of a son—Edmond de Gouville.

On the 28th ult., at 48, Bedford-gardens, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of George Edgar Frere, of a daughter.

On March 28, at Tripatore, East Indies, the wife of Captain William Clements Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

On the 25th ult., at 10, Wellington-square, Ayr, the wife of Sir William Montgomery Cunningham, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at The Lindens, Moseley, Birmingham, the wife of John Padmore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Henry Mansfield, M.A., Lewis Alford, Esq., of Blackheath, to Florence Ha, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Stamford, Bombay Horse Artillery. No cards.

On the 24th ult., at Blair, in the county of Ayr, N.B., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, John Cunningham, Esq., of Merry and Cunningham, residing at The Pavilion, Ardrossan, Ayrshire, to Mary, elder daughter of Captain Blair, of Blair, R.N.

On the 22nd ult., at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. E. A. Illingworth, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. D. Anderson, M. Georges Delphin Charles Hélène, of Paris, to Katharine, youngest daughter of R. S. Illingworth, Esq., of No. 9, Norfolk-crescent.

On March 6, 1873, at the English church, Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, John P. White, Esq., to Lucy Ann, eldest daughter of Frederick Plowes, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 1st ult., at Rae Town, Jamaica, Emma Louise, daughter of the late John Linne, Esq., of Water Valley Estate, and wife of Francis Dawson, Esq., C.E., deputy director of roads, Jamaica, aged 32 years.

On March 10, at Honolulu, William, infant son of Captain H. W. Mist, R.N.

On the 24th ult., at 2, Sussex-square, Caroline, the widow of the late Samuel Hibbert, Esq., in her 86th year, deeply regretted. Norfolk news- papers please copy.

On the 23rd ult., at Pitmedden House, Aberdeenshire, Lady Seton. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 22nd ult., at Cambridge House, Twickenham, suddenly, Lord John Ludford Chichester, sixth son of second Marquis of Donegall.

On the 26th ult., at Alloa Park, Lady Mary, infant daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kellie.

On March 30, Bahadur, Prince Akber Ali Meerza, son of H.H. the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, at Moorshedabad, Bengal.

On the 1st inst., Lucie Jeanette Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel C. Fox, of 31, Cambridge-gardens, Notting-hill, aged 25 years.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10.

SUNDAY, MAY 4.

Third Sunday after Easter. Moon's first quarter, 0.33 p.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m. the Rev. Prebendary Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Islington; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of London.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne, D.D.; 3 p.m., probably, the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

St. James's Chapel, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub Dean of the Chaps Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Josiah B. Pearson, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Winchester (for the St. Peter Orphanage, Broadstairs).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and the House of Commons.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

The Royal Academy Exhibition opens. Royal Institution general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (M. A. M. Cameron on the Sacred Buddhist Formula; Gen. Cunningham on the Archaeological Survey of India).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).

Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geometry).

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. John Somerville on Charging and Drawing Gas Retorts by Machinery).

National Temperance League at Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.

Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Commander Wm. Dawson, R.N., on Legal Securities to Life at Sea).

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (anniversary).

Medical Society, 8 p.m. (conversazione, and oration by Dr. Andrew Clark).

Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain G. E. Luard on Field Railways).

German Hospital, Dalston, annual dinner at London Tavern (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).

Wesleyan Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m. (Lord Napier and Ettrick in the chair).

Home and Colonial Society, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).

Christian Vernacular Education Society, at Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Thudichum on Wines: the Vineyards of the Alto Douro).

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Dannreuther on the Development of the Music of the Drama).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. L. Distant on Eastern Coolie Labour; Mr. H. H. Howorth on the Westerly Drifting of Nomades from Fifth to Nineteenth Century—the Alans or Lesghs).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Deas on the River Clyde).

Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. R. Cull on the Tirshatha; Mr. W. R. A. Boyle on the Olympiads; papers by Mr. A. M. Cannon, Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, and Mr. C. W. Goodwin).

Royal Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. E. Watts on the Three New Rules of the Washington Treaty).

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

Drawingroom to be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. British Museum reopens.

British Home for Incurables: Annual Meeting at City Terminus Hotel, noon.

Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wylde on Music).

Prince of Wales Yacht Club Match: Thames.

London City Mission, Exeter Hall 11 a.m.

Church Pastoral Aid Society, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.

Sunday School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.

The Book Society, Guildhall Coffee House, 6.30 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light).

Friend of the Clergy Corporation, annual festival (the Marquis of Lorne in the chair).

Royal Horticultural Society, Exhibition of Roses, 4 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, Conversazione at the South Kensington Museum.

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

Easter Term ends. Half Quarter Day.

Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Exeter Hall, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).

Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb: St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, 3 p.m. (Lord Ebury in the chair).

Wagner Society: at St. James's Hall (last concert), 8.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., on a Fortnight in Asia Minor, 9 p.m.).

London Orphan Asylum, Watford, annual dinner, London Tavern (the Lord Mayor in the chair).

SATURDAY, MAY 10.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Ozone).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Royal Athletic Club, at Lillie Bridge Ground.

Artists General Benevolent Institution, annual dinner at Willis's Rooms (Sir R. P. Collier in the chair).

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, MAY 3), Flotow's Opera, MARTA. Lionello, Signor Ilario Campanini (his second appearance); Plumetto, Signor Agnese; Livi Tristano, Signor Borella; Nancy, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; and Lady Enrichetta (Marta), Mille. Alwina Valleria (her first appearance).

EXTRA NIGHT.

Monday Next, May 5, LA FAVORITA, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments: Fernando, Signor Antonio Adami (his second appearance); Alfonso XI, Signor Mendioroz; Blanca, Signor Medina; Gasparo, Signor Rinadini; Ilde, Mille. Quaranta and Leonora, Mille. Tittino (her second appearance in that character) at Her Majesty's Opera. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The incidental Divertissement will be supported by Mlle. Blanche Ricoli, Mille. Gedda, Mille. Gosselin, and the Corps de Ballet.

Tuesday Next, May 6 (first appearance this season of Madame Christine Nilsson), Gounod's Opera FAUST. Faust, Signor Ilario Campanini (his third appearance this season and first appearance in that character); Mephistopheles, Signor Castelmary (his first appearance); Valentino, Signor Mendioroz; Siebel, Mille. Justine Macivitz; and Margherita, Madame Christine Nilsson (her first appearance this season).

Subscription Night (being the first of the Seven Subscriptions) on Thursdays announced in the Prospectus). Thursday Next, May 8, Meyerbeer's Opera LES HUGUENOTS.

Saturday Next, May 10.—Second appearance of Madame Christine Nilsson.

Doors open at Eight o'clock; commencement at half-past. Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s.

Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, and during the week, 108th time of the successful Fairy Comedy, THE WICKED WORLD; with His OWN ENEMY, and other Entertainments. This Day, at Two, and on Saturday, May 10, a Morning Performance of THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at 8.15, an Original Poetic and Romantic Drama, by W. G. Willis, entitled EUGENE ARAM.—Messrs. Henry Irving, W. H. Stephens, E. F. Edgar, F. W. Irish, &c.; and Miss Isabel Bateman, Scenery by Hawe, Costumes by F. Cuthbert. Music composed by Mr. B. Stoppel. Preceded, at 7.15, by WHO SPEAKS FIRST?—Messrs. G. Warner, Markby, Fredericks; Miss Lewis, and Miss G. Pauncefort. Concluding with MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore. Free list necessarily suspended. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE.

EUGENE ARAM.—The First Day Representation of the Original Poetic and Romantic Drama of EUGENE ARAM will take place on SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, MAY 10. Doors open at 2 o'clock; to commence at 2.30. Places can be secured at the Box-office daily from Ten till Five, and at the principal Libraries.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, Mr. Buckstone's

Comic Drama of NICHOLAS FLAMM; at Eight, first act of L'EVEIL CREVE; at 8.35, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantic Opera Bouffe, in three acts and four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farne. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-office. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.

Every Evening at Seven o'clock, OLD LONDON, from the Queen's Theatre—Artists, Scenery, Costumes, and Effects; Miss Henrietta Hodson as Dick Wastrell. Conclude with SPINNERS, BEWARE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

MILDRED'S WELL (first time on Monday next), by F. C. Burnand, Music by German Reed; with ALL ABOARD and VERY CATCHING. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight, Thursday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—George Carter's

EVANGELINE, so enthusiastically received at the first performance, will be repeated on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss D'Alton; Messrs. Lloyd, Fryer, Maybrick, and Signor Foli. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 6s., 2s. 6d., and 1s. At the Albert Hall, and DUFF and STEWART's, Publishers of "Evangeline," 147, Oxford-street, W.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby.—BELSHAZZAR, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Thurlay Beale, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Dr. Steiner. Band and Chorus of 1200. Boxes, 2s. 6d., £2 10s., and £1 10s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Novello's, 1, Berners-street, and 33, Poultry; the usual Agents; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH, FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 9, as an Extra Concert. Last Performance this Season. Principal Vocalists—Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s.; Reserved Area (numbered in rows), 6s.; Gallery (numbered seats), 5s. (dress regulations not enforced); and Stalls, 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall. Commence at Eight o'clock.

MUSICAL UNION.—VIEUXTEMPS and DUVERNOY.

TUESDAY, MAY 6. SECOND MATINEE. Quartet, Haydn: Sonata, C minor. Piano and Violin, Beethoven: Solo, Violoncello, Lassarre; Quintet in D, Mozart; Piano Solos, Schubert and Chopin. Family Ticket for Three, One Guinea; Single Admissions, Half a Guinea, at St. James's Hall.

WAGNER SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. Ed. Dannreuther.

LAST CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL—FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, Half-past Eight o'clock. Selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" repeated by desire. Dr. Hans von Bulow will conduct "Tristan und Isolde" and "Huldigungsmarsch," and will play solos. Vocalist, Madame Otto Alvesleben. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area, 6s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 64, New Bond-street; Chappell's, Cramer's, L. Cook's, Mitchell's, Keith Prowse's, and Hays'; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

MRS. JOHN MACFARREN'S MORNING CONCERT,

NEXT FRIDAY, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss Banks, Mille. Nita Gaetano, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signor Caravoglio and Mr. Santley, Mr. Carrodus, Herr Danbert, Mr. Walter Macfarren. Stalls, 7s.; Area, 3s.—15, Albert-street, Gloucester-gate, N.W.

DR. HANS VON BULOW will give TWO PIANOFORTE RECITALS at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5, and TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13,

of their taste for such public entertainments as most forcibly suggest, and are most closely associated with, the practice and movement of war.

It is not necessary to assume that the visit of the Emperor to his nephew will be followed by no consequences of a beneficial character. It will probably do good to the subjects of both empires. The Russians and the Germans have not been so entirely at one as to leave no room for the improvement of their relations. Suspicions of each other's ultimate objects of ambition, jealousy of each other's growth, misgivings in regard to each other's strength, and, here and there, opposition to each other's policy and purpose, have, time out of mind, served to impart susceptibility of temper in matters involving the interests of both. There are traditions which it might be well that both Germans and Russians should efface from their memory. There are mutual prejudices for time and events to soften. There are national antipathies—or at any rate differences of taste and feeling—which might, with equal benefit to both, be toned down; and there are erroneous impressions with regard to each other which a fuller knowledge of each other's character might easily correct. All these are indirect results towards the promotion of which the visit to St. Petersburg may happily contribute. For the time being the Russian people will look upon the German people, and the Germans upon the Russians, through the eyes of their respective Monarchs; and, while there will be the utmost desire on the one side to welcome with fervent enthusiasm the uncle and the guest of the Czar, there will be, on the other, a national gratification derived from the heartiness with which that welcome is accorded to the German Emperor. There will probably remain pleasant memories of those demonstrations, which, whatever may be their effect upon the chiefs of Empire, stir an excitement, seldom undervalued, in the heart of the multitudes who live for the most part a quiet and monotonous life. It is thus that nations gradually come to cherish respect for each other; thus that they slowly rub off the angularities which prevent them from attaining unity of feeling. We do not mean to represent the effects derived from such a cause as necessarily abiding, but every time such visits are repeated they leave behind them some good impression, and it is not unreasonable to hope that, now by one instrumentality, then by another, the shyness between nations may be got the better of, and a feeling of reciprocal cordiality be substituted in its place.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove in the neighbourhood of Osborne yesterday (Friday) week. During the drive her Majesty inspected the 79th (Cameron) Highlanders and 102nd (Madras) Fusiliers, when on the march under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, commanding the troops at Parkhurst. Major Percival was in command of the 79th Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jepson in command of the 102nd. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. John Douglas Middleton, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Cowes, officiated. On Monday, Lieutenant-Colonel Jepson, commanding the 102nd (Madras) Fusiliers, was presented to her Majesty at Osborne. The Duke of Sutherland and the Hon. H. Bruce have dined with the Queen at Osborne. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne House for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise.

The Countess of Mayo has succeeded the Countess of Erroll as Lady in Waiting; and Lord Camoys and Rear-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr have arrived at the castle as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom on Thursday next at Buckingham Palace.

A state concert will be given on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

A state ball will be given on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's birthday will be kept on the 24th inst.

A Levée will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on Monday, the 26th inst., at St. James's Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Arthur, arrived at Brussels yesterday (Friday) week. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the railway station by the King of the Belgians, who conducted the Princes to the Royal Palace. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, went to the Opera. The Princes, with their Majesties and the Comte and Comtesse de Flandre, were also present at a soirée dansante given by Sir Lumley Savile, the English Minister, at his hotel. The Princes left the following day for Vienna, arriving there on Monday evening. The Emperor of Austria received their Royal Highnesses at the railway station.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, remains at Sandringham House.

The Prince has definitively arranged to arrive at Wigan on Whit Tuesday to open the exhibition in the town on the following day, and Bolton Townhall on Thursday. The Princess will accompany his Royal Highness.

The King and Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra of Denmark are expected to arrive in England at the end of this month on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by La Baronne d'Hooghoorst, Le Colonel Baron Prisse, Le Capitaine Brewer, and Le Lieutenant Count d'Oultremont, left Brussels on Tuesday en route for England. Their Majesties travelled by railway to Calais, where they embarked on board the mail-steamer Prince Baldwin and crossed to Dover. The King and Queen were received upon landing at the Admiralty Pier by Viscount Torrington on behalf of the Queen. Their Majesties travelled from Dover by a special train upon the South-Eastern Railway to Charing-cross, where the King and Queen were met by Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who conducted

their Majesties to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by the Lord Chamberlain. Viscount Torrington and Colonel H. Lynedoch Gardiner, Lord and Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, are in attendance upon their Majesties. On Wednesday the King, accompanied by Prince Christian, went to the Newmarket races, returning to town in the evening.

Princess Christian opened the convalescent wards of the Windsor Royal Infirmary on Thursday. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Christian. These wards were built at the expense of Mr. Hibbert, of Bray Wick, at a cost of £1300.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The Emperor of Austria, on Thursday, opened the Universal Exhibition of Arts and Industry at Vienna, in the presence of many illustrious visitors, amongst whom were the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, with the Crown Princess, and other persons of the highest rank from different countries of Europe. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur arrived at Vienna on Monday evening, when they were met by the Emperor Francis Joseph at the railway station. Their sister and her husband from Berlin, with the young son of the Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, arrived next day. The Count and Countess of Flanders, from Brussels, joined the Imperial and Royal party. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales inspected the British department of the Exhibition, and transacted some formal business as Chief British Commissioner. The opening ceremony on Thursday was simple, but splendidly set off by the grandeur of the Exhibition Palace, and by the array of brilliant company, with numerous attendants, in a variety of Court dresses, official robes, and military uniforms. The sketches of our Special Artists, with letters from our Special Correspondent, will in good time furnish materials for ample illustration and description of the scene. Only the telegraphic report had yet reached us when this Number of our Journal went to press.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday.

"The first of May is drawing near, and the publication of the official programme of the ceremonial for the opening of the Vienna Exhibition has removed all doubt regarding its inauguration at the time originally determined. Tremendous efforts have been made during the past week, and the result is apparent not merely in the exterior of the Industrial Palace—which has nearly all the scaffolding now removed from it, with a broad open space in front—but more especially in the vast Rotunda, the grand distinctive feature of the building, and in the adjacent naves, which ten days ago seemed in a condition hopelessly behindhand. All the principal distinctive edifices in the grounds are wellnigh completed. The vast Machinery Hall, three quarters of a mile in length, is gradually becoming filled with machines of all descriptions, and the pictures are now being hung in the really noble Picture Gallery. The Emperor's Pavilion is, of course, to be ready for the day of opening; and the corresponding pavilion, appropriated to the various classes of jurors, is equally advanced. The important group of buildings which is erected as the contribution of the Viceroy of Egypt to this Exhibition is on the point of being completed. The Japanese are working hard to have their characteristic village and garden finished in time; and the Russians, having already constructed one handsome edifice, which appears to be the country house of a Muscovite gentleman, are labouring with a will at a larger pile, the foundations of which were only laid a week ago. All the separate constructions of the British commission are ready to time. The decoration and furnishing of the elegant iron pavilion which goes by the name of the Prince's Cottage have been completed within the last few days, and the adjacent pair of workmen's residences have been actually occupied for months past. The extensive building devoted to the exhibition of agricultural implements is already half filled with specimens of British manufacture; and you may be quite certain that the British section within the Palace itself will not be behindhand on the day of opening, for it is already largely in advance of nearly all its neighbours. Of the hundreds of pavilions, chalets, restaurants, beer-halls, and other edifices that spring up daily like mushrooms within the grounds, although a considerable number are mere shells, the majority are on the eve of completion. Between the Palace and the Machinery Hall there is still a chaos of packing-cases, casks, and crates, building materials, pieces of machinery, colossal plaster casts, and heavy objects for exhibition; and piles of timber, heaps of stones, and mounds of earth require to be cleared away almost everywhere about the grounds, except in the space comprised between the principal gateway and the grand entrance to the Palace. It will undoubtedly be another month before the grounds generally are in perfect order, and before the display within the walls of the Viennese Industrial Palace can be seen to the best advantage."

The above report of the condition of things last Monday will be taken as subject to great allowance for what may have been done in the first three days of this week. The proceedings on Thursday began with a performance of choral music in the Rotunda, after which Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, Director-General of the Exhibition, presented an address to the Emperor of Austria, inviting his Majesty to open the Exhibition. The Emperor, making a gracious reply, assented to this request, and declared the Exhibition opened. The Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Felder, then addressed the foreign visitors to bid them welcome. Their Majesties and Royal Highnesses walked in procession through the main gallery, inspecting first the Austrian department, next those of the Western nations, and returned, in conclusion, to the Rotunda, where the ceremonial business was ended.

In continuation of our Sketches on the road to Vienna, by way of Strasbourg, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, some of which appeared last week, the following notes of a tourist will be acceptable:—

"The Danube, between Passau and Linz, flows along much of the way within a continuous gorge. Rocks rise up in fantastic shapes along the steep banks, which are covered with pines, mountain-ash, and birch trees. Everywhere the woodcutters have been at work: piles of timber are heaped up round all the little chalets and on the numerous small quays; huge trunks are seen conveyed on timber-trucks; rafts are in course of construction, and others already afloat. Castles and convents succeed each other on the heights. Eventually we emerge from the gorge, and a fine view of the chain of Salzburg Alps is obtained. At the same time, there is a perceptible change in the temperature, the snowy peaks and sides of this vast chain of mountains communicating a chill for many miles around. Linz is a handsome city, with a Renaissance Town-hall, and with picturesque towers added to the houses at all the corners of the streets. All the ancient houses have ornamental iron doors and shutters, as at Passau. It is here that the Austrian uniform is first seen; and many of the costumes of the peasantry from the country around are extremely picturesque."

The Extra Supplement.

PUNCH AND JUDY.

In the picture, by C. Losch, of which, by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, a copy is engraved for our Extra Supplement this week, nearly the whole population of a German village, with their excellent parish clergyman, seem to enjoy a common roadside performance of the famous old puppet-play, not less dear to English children and other simple folk of our own country. The native land of Punch, as well as of Harlequin and Pantaloons, is known to be Italy; and we might confess a patriotic regret that his obstreprosous wickedness, amusing in the hands and mouth of a clever showman, has supplanted, both in Germany and amongst ourselves, the original Howleglass, a corruption of *Eulenspiegel*, whose rascally fun was imported from Rhineland, or Flanders, to divert our ancestors in Queen Elizabeth's time. The name of "Howleglass" was not entirely forgotten, as we can vouch, by the lower classes in the West of England forty years ago; but few persons who were not students of antiquity knew what it meant. "Punch and Judy" is familiar to all; and the title of a great comic journal, with the portrait which adorns its frontispiece, has ensured Punch a literary immortality beyond his continued popularity in the streets. There are different learned opinions, as we read, concerning the origin of the name, which is referred by some to the Latin of an ancient mystery-play, "Pontius et Judaei," exhibited by the monkish teachers of Scripture history in the Middle Ages. Other profound etymologists would derive the Italian *Policinello* from *poltice*, a thumb, and the English *Punch* from our homely word *paunch*; but why not *Policinello* from the French *policinon*, which aptly denotes his moral character? There is no more delusive pursuit than to examine these mythical origins of a name and thing grown up in the weedy soil of vulgar tradition for many ages past. It seems, however, to be clear that the acted drama of *Punch and Judy*, as we now see it, was composed by Silvio Fiorello, an Italian comedian of the seventeenth century, probably at Naples. The tale is briefly this:—Punch, in a fit of marital rage or jealousy, strangles his infant child; his wife Judy revenges herself by beating him with a stick; Punch then beats his wife to death and throws both the dead bodies into the street. Hereupon, in comes a police officer, or other minister of justice, whom Punch contrives to defeat; he escapes from prison, or else ties up the hangman in the gallows; and so he conquers the world. He also conquers Disease, by beating the doctor, and Death, represented by the ghost, lastly Hell, in the person of the devil, with no other ally than his dog. Such is the queer old story, invented by a foreign popular dramatist almost contemporary with Shakespeare, which has had an endless run of halfpenny success all over Europe. Is it worth preserving, and cannot the wit of man devise something better for an entertainment of the kind? We are inclined to agree with Mr. George Cruikshank in desiring, though scarcely expecting, an answer to this question.

A new ward for special cases of chronic disease was opened, on Wednesday, at the Hospital for Sick Children, Brighton.

The Hon. Beatrice Clifford, third daughter of Lord Clifford, of Ugborough Park, Devon, was burnt so severely on Saturday night that she died early the next morning. She was retiring to rest when the candle caught her night-dress.

The failure was announced on Tuesday of Messrs. Textor and Co., of London, Shanghai, and Japan, silk merchants. The liabilities are estimated at £400,000, a large portion being covered by securities.

A handsome marble timepiece has been presented to Mr. A. Marks, and a purse containing about £70 to Mr. Watts, by the inhabitants of Long Ditton and Thames Ditton, in acknowledgment of those gentlemen's services in opposing the Chelsea Waterworks Bill.

A ladies' committee has been formed to support Mr. Plimsoll's efforts for the prevention of loss of life at sea. The list of subscriptions is headed by the Duchess of Argyll and the Countess of Aberdeen, with £10 each. The name of Mrs. Plimsoll is entered for £500.

Last Saturday evening the president of the Royal Society, Sir G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal, held the annual soirée at Burlington House. The company were received by the president, supported by the treasurer, Mr. W. Spottiswoode, and the vice-presidents, Professor Busk, Dr. Hirst, Admiral Richards, Dr. Sharpey, and Dr. Sibson. Seven rooms belonging to the society were thrown open, and abounded with scientific instruments of the newest invention, besides many other objects of interest. The Controller of the Navy sent a beautiful model of the breast-work turret-ship *Devastation*. Mr. R. S. Culley, Engineer-in-Chief, Postal Telegraphs, exhibited recent improvements in duplex telegraphy, and Mr. W. H. Preece explained recent improvements in electric signals for railways.

The annual gatherings of the Baptist denomination have been held during the past week. On Thursday week the annual meeting of the Baptist Building Fund was held in the Mission House, Castle-street, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Bacon. The society is of great service to the denomination in its chapel-building work, which it aids by granting loans of various amounts, payable, without interest, by ten annual instalments. The report stated that thirty-five chapels were built and opened last year; ten were enlarged, exclusive of numerous cases of improvement and the addition of school-rooms and ministers' houses. The total amount raised during the year towards this work was £42,701, exclusive of the sale of old chapels. Addresses were given by the chairman, the Revs. J. A. Spurgeon, W. A. Blake, E. Leach, J. Dunlop, and others.

Public attention has been drawn by Captain Charles Mercier to the want which exists in London for proper provision for the treatment of poor persons afflicted with diseases of the skin—certain classes of which disease incapacitate the sufferers from following their vocations and render them loathsome outcasts from society. He mentions that, whilst Paris, Vienna, and other capital cities have their spacious hospitals for diseases of the skin, London has no adequate accommodation. Captain Mercier pays a high tribute to Mr. J. L. Milton, the surgeon, who, ten years ago, in conjunction with other gentlemen, established an hospital for diseases of the skin, which is now known as St. John's. For ten years Mr. Milton has been the unsalaried surgeon of this institution, in which, during that time, upwards of 20,000 patients have been treated. The accommodation at St. John's Hospital is now found utterly insufficient, and hundreds of poor creatures have to be denied admission. To remedy this it is proposed to erect a special building, capable of receiving at least one hundred in-patients. Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., is the treasurer to the building fund, and Mr. Edmund Parker is the secretary.





DEWANIS, OR BEGGING DERVISHES OF KHIVA.

BY THE WAY.

We rejoice to be able to believe that the statements which were sent to England as to Sir Samuel Baker were unfounded, and had an origin like that of the tale invented by the Johanna men of the death of Livingstone. There was ample reason, however, for according to the former reports a credence which they did not deserve, and we must add that even now the evidence against them is not quite conclusive, for we have no dates given us. Still, the balance of testimony is heavily in favour of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker, and we may reasonably expect news, not, probably, of his having obtained any great successes, but, at all events, that he will be able to hold his own until the arrival of the Egyptian reinforcements, which, though tardily dispatched, were certainly on their way.

It is not our intention to anticipate the work of those who will supply the reader with details of a life which has just closed at Cheltenham. But the death of an artist who was for years confessedly the one great tragedian among us must not go unmarked in this place. William Charles Macready's name has long been withdrawn from publicity. He retired from the stage in 1851; so that the younger generation know nothing of him save by report. But the middle aged have vivid recollections of the extraordinary power of his art—power, in fact, having been its chief element. No one who has seen him sweeping across the stage in a tempestuous frenzy (his Macbeth, perhaps, presents itself most readily to the recollection, but his Othello instantly follows) will fail to recall the sensation caused by that marvellous exhibition of rage restrained only by the fine judgment that ever kept him from extravagance. Next in merit to his display of anger came his representation of suffering, physical or moral: of the first, his King John, of the second, his Werner, being the instances that at once present themselves. It was the custom of some, whom we will not call intolerant, but whose taste had been formed by other models, to find fault with Macready's delivery, which had nothing, as a rule, of the old stage cadence, but was usually of the *staccato* kind—in other words, he divided his syllables in a way that offended the lovers of stately declamation. But it was this habit that gave such terrific incisiveness to his utterances. He was even called melodramatic; but that was a cant word in other times, and what it really means would now be considered essential to the truthful delineation of passion. But Macready was a master in his art, and, when it suited him to adopt a more level style, his words flowed like music—we would invite remembrance of his Prospero. Physically he was not well suited for the courtly Hamlet or the classic Ion, yet, after a scene or two, men forgot his deficiency in external grace. His Virginius was absolute perfection. We have seen him in several of the higher comedies, and, whenever the scene demanded lofty bearing or earnestness, he overbore the rest of the actors by his dignity or his force; but his humour was not of the genial sort, and was best shown in Iago, or in a cynical creation like that of the villain in "Nina Sforza"—"Tis pity that we can't control the winds." What Macready did for the stage cannot be overestimated. He had arrived at the belief, which even this very week has to be insisted on, that all the characters in a play should be adequately filled, and he acted up to his faith in his magnificent revivals. Those who were present on the first night of "The Tempest" or of "Henry V." will remember how the completeness no less than the splendour of the spectacle laid hold on the town. That his eminent associates were inspired by his energy and worked with him heartily and loyally will also be recollect; and there come memories of nights when in some fine old play Macready, Phelps, Anderson, Farren, Elton, Miss Ellen Tree, Mrs. Warner, Miss P. Horton, or several of them, were doing their very best, and the spectator retired with a feeling that he, too, had been doing well in enjoying that intellectual feast. Macready retired, amid general regret and general honour, when his faculties were at their highest point of cultivation, and has had many years of rest from labour which, while it was to be done, was "done with his might." Our younger friends must honour us with their confidence in this matter; we are not *laudatores temporis acti* in any morose sense, and we see many things done upon the stage at the present time much better than they were done in our earlier days, but we do not see a Macready.

To some observations we recently made on the investigations caused by Mr. Plimsoll's gallant effort in favour of our seamen, it is a fitting sequel to add that in the case of the Parga, which was stated to be an unseaworthy ship, a full examination has proved her to be the reverse, she has been released, and the Board of Trade defrays the cost of the scrutiny. None the less, of course, is it probable that when the whole question shall have been taken in hand, it will be found that Mr. Plimsoll has not overstated the general case, though in some individual instances his information has been inaccurate. We are glad that the Parga has been exonerated, not only for the sake of the owners, but because her acquittal will give the public additional reason for being certain that when a decision goes in the opposite direction, it will be just.

Again we have news from the Challenger; but it is admitted that nothing of much importance has been done since her last despatches. Her voyage had been marked by a painful incident, a "bright" lad who was a favourite with all having been struck by a portion of the tackle that escaped at a time when dredging at an awful depth was going on, and the accident was fatal. The poor fellow was consigned perhaps to the deepest grave to which mortal remains were ever sent down. The ship was in water of four miles depth. He died in his duty, as much as if he had been shot down in handing a cutlass to the leader of a boarding party about to leap on an enemy's deck, and that truth should be the bright English boy's epitaph. Thank Heaven, such words have proud consolation yet for the hearts of English men and women bereaved of those whom they love.

"That blessed word Mesopotamia," which, used in the sermon, gave the dear old lady so much comfort, is cropping up frequently now, thanks to the energy of Mr. Smith, whom the *Telegraph* sent forth as an explorer. He telegraphs that he has examined a large tract of country, right down to Babylon, and that he has collected a great number of interesting and valuable antiquities, including records of the old kings and of their exploits. It is pleasant to read also that he has had all kind of assistance in promoting his researches, and this shows that good forethought was taken by those who sent him out. Gratified as we are at his success, it is impossible not to regret that such labours should be left entirely to private enterprise. A grant which would never be counted by a nation like England might help her to discoveries to be remembered when she herself is being discovered.

Turf scandals are not to cease, it seems. After a recent race a gentleman on the course vehemently charged a jockey with having "roped" his horse; and, being of a practical turn of mind, as vehemently suggested the corollary—namely, that the jockey should be "smashed." We are in ignorance of the precise nature of the punishment in question, but it reads very terribly. The allegation was as angrily denied, and the accused rider appeals to the law. Therefore, of course, no

more is to be said, except that it seems to us a very sad thing that any gentleman should suppose a fraudulent proceeding possible where a sport is pursued that is so noble in itself as racing, that does such incalculable good to our minds, morals, and horsebreeding, and is, in fact, a panacea, not to say a palladium. We had long since believed that all racing irregularity had been stamped out. Who forgets John Leech's picture of two persons, not, perhaps, to go by appearance, absolutely trustworthy, reading a notice warning the public against dishonest folk? One of them remarks, "Why, I thought all such people had been done away with, didn't you, Mo?" There may have been no foundation for the charge in question, but that it should have been made is enough to cause what Artemus Ward calls "weeps."

DERVISHES AT KHIVA.

The Russian military expedition to Khiva, which seems to have actually started, gives some interest to whatever is to be learnt of that remote country beyond the Caspian Sea, towards the River Oxus and Lake Aral, in Central Asia. The population under the rule of Mohammed Rachim Khan, the present Sovereign of Khiva, does not altogether amount to 350,000, of whom 100,000 are Usbeks, or Turk Tartars, the dominant race; an equal number are Tadzhiks, the Indo-Persian race conquered by the Usbeks several centuries ago; the remainder consists of Persian slaves or freedmen, Khirgese and Turcoman wandering tribes, and Karakalpaks, or "Black Hats," in the delta of the Oxus. The town of Khiva has 20,000 inhabitants; it is built on the banks of the Palban Ata Canal, and is surrounded by a clay wall, within which is an inner walled town, or citadel, containing the palaces of the Khan, the Government offices, and some ecclesiastical buildings. Professor Arminius Vambery, the Hungarian traveller, who made his way through this country disguised as a Mussulman dervish, tells us all about it in his "Sketches of Central Asia" (published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., of Waterloo-place). The following account of the strange figures represented in a picture by M. Basil Wereschagin, of which we give an Engraving, is furnished by a correspondent:

"The Dewanis are an order of beggar-monks or dervishes, to which every idle man who does not wish to work can belong. On entering this brotherhood a novice receives the uniform, consisting of a tall Astrakhan cap; a wide girdle, set with a large stone in front; and a cup, made of a gourd, in which all the contributions received during the day are placed, such as copper coins, rice, meat, and other gifts. A portion of these alms is reserved for the individual use of the recipient, the remainder is given to the 'turia,' or master. The Dewanis sometimes parade the town singly; at other times, in companies of a few together. In the former case, their demands are pitched in a whining monotone; but when several of them are together the chief or leader stands in front, singing at the top of his voice, with his hands up to his ears, his body bent into all sorts of strange contortions, and his face flushed with exertion. The others accompany him with an apathetic chant. They are as persistent as any Italian beggars, and will wait hours for the chance of obtaining a copper coin of small value. They live apart in convents called Kalandar Khani, in parts of the town specially appropriated to their use. Here they entertain their guests with cock-fighting, opium-eating, and general good-fellowship. During their journeys, which are almost always accomplished on foot, they visit other towns at great distances from Khiva." The exhibition of M. Basil Wereschagin's pictures and sketches, at the Crystal Palace, was noticed two or three weeks ago. This Russian artist may be remembered by visitors to our International Exhibition last year as having contributed three very powerful works, though dealing with most disagreeable subjects: one of the opium-eaters at Tashkend, in Bokhara; the others of Turcomans in the act of mutilating the Russian dead on the field of battle. The collection now on view is the fruit of his travel and sojourn in Central Asia in 1868-70, with the Russian force under General Kauffmann, through the campaign which ended in the taking of Samarcand and the establishment of Russian power in Bokhara.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent at Paris.)

Thursday, May 1.

The state of fever-heat to which the excitable population of this city has been gradually working itself up on the subject of the election of a deputy to represent the department of the Seine reached its acme on Sunday evening, and has since been slowly subsiding. Paris has spoken, and, to the surprise of even many of his warmest supporters, has returned the Radical Republican candidate by an overwhelming majority—the votes given being 180,146 to M. Barodet, 135,467 to M. de Rémusat, and 27,085 to Colonel Stoffel.

The actual election, which took place on Sunday, passed off with that order and decorum which appear so strange to an Englishman when seen for the first time. During the latter part of the preceding week the various mairies had been from time to time somewhat inconveniently crowded by the inhabitants of their respective arrondissements in search of the tickets or certificates of citizenship entitling them to vote; but on the day of election itself, thanks to the numerous polling-places established in the various sections, and amounting in the aggregate to upwards of 300, there was nothing approaching an inconvenient or unruly crowd. The habit of forming the queue, or falling into orderly ranks, one behind the other, which distinguishes Frenchmen when waiting outside a place of public entertainment, was adopted on this occasion whenever there were more voters than could be conveniently accommodated for the moment; and, the polling-places being open from six in the morning till the same hour in the evening for the reception of votes, there was no unnecessary hurry. As to the actual voting, nothing could be more simple. There were no partitioned-off recesses in which to indulge in mysterious manipulations with a black-lead pencil, after the fashion in England, the voter merely showing his card of citizenship to an inspector seated at a table and furnished with an alphabetical list of voters, from which the name was at once ticked off, and then advancing to another table and depositing a folded ballot-paper, with the style and title of the favoured candidate inscribed thereon, in the square wooden ballot-box, or, as the French prefer to call it, the urn. These ballot-papers are not supplied by the authorities, but are thrust upon one in the most lavish manner at every street corner by the agents of the different candidates, by which means thousands of them are wasted. Indeed, the amount of paper used in course of this election has been almost incredible. An army of bill-stickers has been working away in the most energetic manner during the past fortnight, and not a square foot of dead wall has escaped the touch of their paste-brushes. Such a dazzling display has never before been noted, thanks to the yellow of Rémusat, the orange of Stoffel, the blood-red of Barodet, and the rainbow hues selected by several irrepressible politicians who, without

having the faintest prospect of a dozen votes, have chosen to put forward what is known as a "profession of faith."

In the evening the seals on the ballot-boxes were broken, and their contents sorted and counted, in the presence of committees selected from amongst the spectators who happened to be in the room at the time. Owing to the subdivision of labour, this task was soon accomplished. On the result being made known the excitement was intense, and the scene on the Boulevards one seldom paralleled. Many loudly expressed their disbelief when M. Barodet's success was proclaimed, denouncing the statement as a mere *canard*; and, according to the Radicals, M. Thiers himself was expressing this opinion when the official report itself was handed to him. Strange to say, since the election the well-wishers to M. de Rémusat appear to be in the majority. The only way to account for this is to set down the 115,000 who were too idle to vote as his partisans or to conclude that the desire to thwart an existing Government which seems to be innate to the Parisians prevailed for the moment over the real convictions of many voters. The immediate consequence of this struggle has been a startling fall in the funds and a Ministerial crisis. Rumours of resignations have been flying about on all sides, but it is impossible to put faith in more than one tenth of what one hears. There is no doubt, however, that it was only at the urgent solicitation of M. Thiers that M. de Rémusat consented to retain his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Whatever changes are to take place will not be made public till the Assembly meet again. Meanwhile a considerable amount of inquietude prevails amongst the more timid by whom M. Barodet's success has been construed into the triumph of Communistic principles.

As for other news, there is really none worth recording, beyond the fact that the provincial elections, which took place the same day, resulted in a triumph to the Republicans. Of course there has been the usual amount of newspaper squabbling over these contests, which led in one instance to a duel between two local journalists, one of whom received a wound in the shoulder.

The weather has taken a very unfavourable turn since I last wrote, and the spring crops of vegetables growing in the environs of Paris are likely to suffer in consequence. The result has been still more serious in the wine-growing districts, for, according to advices from Rheims, Dijon, and Bordeaux, the coming vintage of 1873 has been jeopardised by frosts.

HOLLAND.

From the Hague it is announced that the Government is vigorously collecting men and materials for dispatch to the East, so as to secure the success of their war in Atchin.

SWITZERLAND.

The Budget for the present year has been laid before the Legislature from the Federal Council, and shows a favourable balance-sheet, the receipts being estimated at £1,185,000, as against a probable expenditure of £1,100,000. There are considerable charges, however, outside these figures for the supplying of new weapons to the national forces, the expense of which is being defrayed by a special loan.

SPAIN.

There has been an attempt in Madrid to overthrow the Government, and the Permanent Committee, by which the attempt was made, had been dissolved by the Ministers. In explanation of this measure the latter state that the committee had occasioned agitation and disorder, and been instrumental in causing a conflict. The Ministers undertake to answer for what they have done to the Constituent Cortes.

It is announced by the official gazette of Madrid that Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, has crossed the Spanish frontier and entered France. From Barcelona we learn that General Velarde is taking energetic measures to suppress the Carlist rising. All farms and country-houses in the mountains are, it is said, to be closed, and the inhabitants are to emigrate to the cities with their provisions.

Senor Castellar has telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in London to convey to Mr. Gladstone his satisfaction at the declaration made by the Premier in the House of Commons on the subject of the Carlist subscriptions. In those declarations he sees fresh proof of the sympathy which free England has ever entertained for Liberal Spain.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian Delegation discussed, on Monday, the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The reporter moved a resolution expressing satisfaction at the policy pursued by the Foreign Minister. Count Andrássy, in reply, thanked the committee for their expression of confidence. The resolution was unanimously adopted, as were also the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with the omission of only a few items.

GERMANY.

The Emperor left Berlin on Thursday week for St. Petersburg.

The British Ambassador at Berlin, Lord Odo Russell, entertained the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess yesterday week at dinner. Count Münster, the future Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, Baron von Schleinitz, the Minister of the Household, and other distinguished persons were among the guests.

The German Parliament continued, yesterday week, the debate on the monetary system, and adopted a proposal according to which all bank-notes not of the standard of the new Imperial currency must be called in by a date to be fixed by the Imperial Chancellor, with the assent of the Federal Governments, and not later than Jan. 1, 1874. Moreover, no note under one hundred marks will be allowed to circulate. The amount of gold coined from the 5th till the 12th of April was 13,056,240 marks.

The new Ecclesiastical Bill was finally adopted by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday.

The conference of the Prussian Roman Catholic Bishops, which has been convened to protest against the new ecclesiastical laws, was opened on Tuesday at Fulda, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Cologne.

RUSSIA.

The German Emperor arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday afternoon, and was warmly received. The telegram speaks of an innumerable crowd, who enthusiastically welcomed his Majesty, and whose incessant cheering accompanied him to the Winter Palace. After receiving the reports of all the regiments of which he is commander, the Emperor was conducted into the palace by the Czar and all the members of the Imperial Russian family. The Emperor Alexander then presented his guest with a portrait of himself, a sword of honour, the Cross of St. George, and the Iron Cross for merit, together with vases and an inkstand of lapis-lazuli. The Grand Duke Nicholas afterwards presented to him the flag of the Kaluga Regiment, of which the Emperor William is also commander. After visiting the Grand Duchesses, his Majesty attended the family Court dinner, at which the members of the Imperial family alone were present to meet him. In the evening the Imperial party visited the Opera House, where a

ballet was given. During the day Prince Bismarck had an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. On Monday the Emperor William gave audiences, among others, to General Fariatinsky and the officers of the staff of his own regiment. At noon the Emperors went to Paul's Citadel and visited the vaults where the members of the Russian Imperial family are interred. In the evening his Majesty dined with the Czarewitch. After dinner their Majesties honoured with their presence the performance at the French Theatre. Prince Bismarck received during the day the visit of Prince Gortschakoff. Tuesday was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Czar, the festivities in the celebration of which are the ostensible occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to St. Petersburg. The city was decorated and the streets crowded with people. In the evening the Empress gave a dinner party, at which, among other Royal guests, the Duke of Edinburgh was present.

The Orenburg division of the force sent against Khiva concentrated at Embe on March 30, and the main body began the advance from thence on the 11th ult. A further engagement with the Turcomans on the southern frontier is reported.

TURKEY.

Djerdet Pacha has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction, and Kourchid Pacha Minister of the Er-kafa (Public Worship).

An envoy of the Sultan of Atchin has arrived at Constantinople, seeking the good offices of the Porte in obtaining an adjustment of the differences between the Atchinese and the Dutch.

AMERICA.

Particulars of further troubles with the Modoc Indians reach us from New York. A reconnoitring party of infantry was surprised, last Saturday, and forced to take refuge in the crevices of the lava beds. Assistance came, but thirteen soldiers and two officers were killed and several were wounded. The Indians were armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading rifles. Throughout the Oregon territory the Indians are said to be growing more and more hostile, and fears are entertained of a general rising and massacre of the white settlers.

The Court of Claims at Washington has awarded 13,000 dols., under the Prusso-American Treaty of 1779, for the detention of Prussian merchantmen at New Orleans which were suspected of carrying contraband goods during the war.

CANADA.

The Grand Trunk Arrangements Bill has been passed by both Houses of Parliament.

In reply to the leader of the Opposition, Sir W. Macdonald stated that the Government had not received any information respecting an alleged Indian raid at Manitoba. He added that a cipher telegram had arrived, but was unintelligible, and that he had applied to the Government of Manitoba for information.

Reports have reached Fort Garry stating that American traders on Cypress Hill, in British territory, 450 miles distant, had poisoned two Sioux chiefs. On hearing of the murder of their chiefs, the Sioux retaliated, and put to death several whites. Previous reports were exaggerated.

The Premier of Prince Edward Island has gone to Ottawa to reopen negotiations on the question of Confederation.

AUSTRALIA.

Two or three items of news are telegraphed from Sydney. Parliament has been prorogued. Two millions have been appropriated for railway extension, and £50,000 for immigration. The Exhibition was successfully opened; Governor Du Cane was present.

CHINA.

The Emperor has ordered his Ministers to take into consideration the ceremonials to be observed in granting audiences to Foreign Ministers.

The news of Sir Samuel Baker's safety is confirmed by a despatch to the Foreign Office from Colonel Stanton, at Cairo.

Some fresh disturbances have occurred at Jerusalem, in the Grotto of the Nativity, between the Latin and the Greek priests, and ten of them are said to have been wounded.

There are tidings of another revolt in Mexico. The State of Oaxaca is said to be in open insurrection, and one of the leaders has proclaimed "a war of races."

Ghent was visited with a serious fire on Wednesday, in which a school and chapel of the Ignorantine Order was destroyed. On the previous day an industrial college and Catholic school and chapel were destroyed at Verviers.

The arrangement between the Atlantic telegraph companies for an amalgamation has been concluded, and the *Times* states that the new cable will be laid to Newfoundland instead of taking the long route to Halifax and New York.

Captain Henry D. Grant, of H.M.S. Serapis, has been presented by the Dutch underwriters with a handsome centrepiece for towing to Aden the Dutch mail steam-ship Prins Hendrik, disabled by losing her propeller in the Indian Ocean.

The Challenger anchored at Bermuda on the 4th ult., and next day began sounding round the reefs. On the voyage from St. Thomas to Bermuda soundings were taken over four miles at a depth of 3875 fathoms, the deepest sea yet dredged.

A Zanzibar letter of March 15 states that the route from the coast to the interior is again interrupted, the native chief Maremo having twice attacked the Arab traders. The Livingstone Relief Expedition had consequently not started, but was believed to be nearly ready.

The War Department has ordered the purchase of 800 horses for the next autumn manoeuvres. Last year about 3000 were purchased; but it is expected that less than half that number will be sufficient for the next campaign.

A new iron swing-bridge is in course of construction at Leith Harbour, at a cost of about £30,000. The bridge, which is to extend from the west to the east harbour, will have a total length of 214 ft. It will be worked by hydraulic power.

Lord Delawarr's melancholy end was the subject of a coroner's investigation at Cambridge yesterday week, and the jury found that his Lordship had committed suicide while in a state of unsound mind.

The festival of the Alexandra Orphanage was held yesterday week. The institution has received and succoured 165 infants. There are now about 120 in the orphanage, and part of these have been elected to continue until sixteen years of age, to be trained as nurses or for service. It is for the respectable middle class that the Alexandra Orphanage has been formed. The Lord Mayor stated that twenty-one gentlemen who take an interest in the institution had contributed £100 each towards its funds, and yet it still lacked the means of coping with the surrounding misery among the orphan population. The secretary announced that the donations amounted in all, including 100 gs. from the Fishmongers' Company, to more than £900.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acheson, J. H., to be Vicar of St. Peter's, Chester.
Atkinson, George; Vicar of Ravenstonedale, Westmorland.
Bacon, Hugh; Perpetual Curate of Merevale.
Bacon, James; Curate of St. Clement's, Notting-hill.
Balston, Edward; Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire; Archdeacon of Derby.
Banning, Charles Henry; Vicar of Christ Church, Greenwich.
Bartlett, R. E., Rector of Pershore; Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex.
Barnett, T. H.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Easton.
Baynes, R. H.; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
Benson, E. W.; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Bowker, H. C.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Poplar.
Briscoe, W. K. P.; Rector of Shipston-on-Stour.
Bull, Charles; Vicar of Nunkeeling.
Camidge, Charles Edward; Rector of Wheldrake.
Caparn, William John; Vicar of Compton Dundon, Somersetshire.
Coldwell, Charles Simeon; Vicar of Christ Church, Poplar.
Elmer, F.; Vicar of Biddulph, Staffordshire.
Farrar, F. W.; one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty.
Ferguson, Richard; Rector of Durley.
Fitton, F. C., Curate of Worthing; Rector of Laverstock, Hants.
Forde, F.; Vicar of Little St. John's, Chester.
Foster, Sir Cavendish, Bart.; Rural Dean of Lambourne.
George, John; Perpetual Curate of Ullenhall, Warwick.
Gillan, James Henry, Curate in sole charge; Vicar of Devoran.
Goo, F. F.; Rector of Sunderland.
Hawtrey, Henry Courtenay; Rector of Nursling, Hampshire.
Hort, C. J.; Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Horwood, E. R.; Duran Dean of Maldon.
Magrath, J.; Vicar of Rodbourne, Cherney, Wilts.
Jackson, John, Curate of Aylesbury; Incumbent of St. James's, Brighton.
Palmer, William Lindsay; Vicar of Naburn.
Peile, Walter Octavius; Vicar of St. Paul's, Hampstead.
Randolph, Cyril; Rector of Chatham, Kent.
Robins, Arthur, Rector of Beauclerc; Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor.
Rushton, J.; Rector of Christ Church, St. Stephen's, New Brunswick.
Scott, W. L.; Rural Dean of Dunmow.
Smith, Gerald Hyde; Rector of Wickhambeaux, Kent.
Tooth, W. A.; Chaplain of the Brighton Industrial Schools.
Willan, G. A.; Perpetual Curate of Newborough, Northamptonshire.
Williams, W. S., Curate of Festiniog; Vicar of Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire.
Wilson, Arthur C.; Vicar of Dunston, Lincolnshire.

Bishop Jenner laid, on Thursday week, the foundation-stone of a new church about to be erected at Folkestone.

Lord John Manners laid, on Saturday last, the foundation-stone of some new schools in connection with All Saints' Church, Kensington Park.

The Church of All Saints, Wilshamstead, Beds, was reconsecrated on Thursday, 24th ult., by the Bishop of Ely, the chancel having been rebuilt, and the church restored.

Yesterday week, being St. Mark's Day, was appropriately appointed by the Bishop of Winchester for the reopening of the Church of St. Mark, Kennington, after its partial restoration.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be erected on the site of one recently pulled down, at Ettingshall, near Wolverhampton, was laid, on Tuesday, by Miss Hinckes, of Tettenhall.

The old parish church of Leckhamsted, a retired but picturesque little village about three miles north of Buckingham, on the borders of Northamptonshire, was reopened, on Tuesday week, after restoration under the direction of Mr. Street.

A new organ was opened on Tuesday night at the parish church of St. Augustine's, Watling-street. There was full choral evensong at five o'clock, the choir being augmented by the cathedral choir, and Canon Liddon preached.

Earl Fortescue presided, last Saturday, over an important conference of church school teachers and managers which met at Barnstaple to carry out the Bishop of Exeter's scheme for supplying the place hitherto occupied by the State in matters of religious education.

Last Saturday Mr. Richard Pennington, jun., laid the foundation-stone of new schools in connection with St. Peter's parish, Hindley, which are about to be built by the Pennington family, on a site they have given, in memory of two deceased members of the family. The building will cost about £5000.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday, for their twenty-ninth session, in the Jerusalem Chamber. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided. The company proceeded with the revision of the seventh chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

A memorial to the late Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, has been subscribed for by his numerous friends throughout England. It has taken the form of a handsome painted-glass window for Sheepstor church, Dedham, near which the Rajah spent his late years, and in the yard of which he was buried.

The parish church of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, of which the Rev. F. O. Morris is Rector, was reopened on the 18th ult., after having undergone a thorough restoration under the directions of Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, jun. About £800 has been spent upon the work, the principal contributors being Lord Muncaster, Lord Londesborough, and James Morris, Esq. The Archbishop of York, was present at the reopening, and preached the sermon at the morning service.

The inhabitants of Old Windsor and Windsor Great Park have presented the Rev. T. E. Harwood, on the occasion of his leaving the curacy of Old Windsor, in which he has devotedly laboured for nearly eleven years, with a purse containing upwards of £180, together with an illuminated address, as a slight token of their affection and esteem.—On Monday night there was an influential assemblage of Churchmen at the Town-hall, Newbury, to present a testimonial to the Rev. Charles Grinstead, senior curate of St. Nicholas's Church in that town, who is just leaving, the Bishop of Oxford having presented him with the living of Colnbrook. The Mayor (Mr. Hickman), in the name of a numerous body of subscribers, presented Mr. Grinstead with a tea and coffee service in silver, also an address signed by the subscribers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held in St. James's Hall. The report, which stated that the funds of the society for 1872 amounted to £113,124, was adopted. His Grace the chairman congratulated those present on the operations of the society during the year. He reminded them that the cause was not only sustained by clergymen, but by laymen, who contributed considerable aid. It has been (his Grace added) proposed to form a central Board of Missions, and he thought that some such controlling power would be useful; but it would never supersede voluntary and private efforts, which are the best modes of advancing God's word. He called upon Lord Napier and Ettrick, who gave an account of the work done in Madras which came under his observation. Other speakers addressed the meeting.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The new Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, the Rev. Edward King, M.A., of Oriel, was, on Thursday week, installed to the Canonry of Christ Church attached to the Professorship.

The following elections have taken place at Queen's:—Classical Scholarships—1, H. Johnson, Cheltenham College; 2, No election. Mathematical Scholarship—1, No election.

Eglesfield Exhibition—1, L. B. Page, Repton School. Hastings Exhibitions—1, T. N. Carter, St. Bee's School; 2, T. Walker, St. Peter's College, York; 3, H. Knox, Douaster School. Dixon Exhibition (open this Term)—No election. Wilson Exhibition (open this Term)—No election. There was a large number of candidates. The scholarships and Eglesfield Exhibitions are of the annual value of £75, and the Hastings Exhibitions are worth £90 per annum.

The Provost has appointed F. J. Hasluck, of King Edward's School, Birmingham, to the vacant Bible Clerkship at Queen's.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for the scholarships at Pembroke:—Ottley, Canterbury; Wright, Pembroke; Paterson, Aberdeen University; Swithinbank, Pembroke; Green, Harrow; and O'Farrell, Westminster, to the classical scholarships; and Todd, Pembroke, and Salter, Christ's Hospital, to the mathematical scholarships. The scholarships are worth from £70 to £100 per annum, and are tenable for from four to five years.

The foundation-stone of Keble College Chapel was laid yesterday week in the presence of the members of the college, and a large number of distinguished University men and strangers. The ceremony was performed by Mr. W. Gibbs, of Tyttsfield, the munificent donor of the chapel, which is to cost £30,000.

CAMBRIDGE.

P. S. Gregory and W. P. Brooke have been elected Fellows of King's. Mr. Gregory was an Eton scholar of the college, and graduated as Tenth Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of the present year; he also obtained a place in the Second Class at the Classical Tripos. Mr. Brooke was educated at Haileybury, gained an open exhibition at King's, and graduated in the present year an eighth in the First Class of the Classical Tripos. Mr. Brooke's is the first fellowship obtained by a member of the college who had not previously been educated upon the Foundation of Eton.

Mr. G. H. Lock, B.A., of Clare, Ninth Wrangler, 1873, has been elected Fellow of the college.

At Trinity College the following undergraduates have been elected Foundation Scholars:—Preston, Hoare, Weir, Sanderson, Swanwick, Gow, M'Cann, Buller, Heald, Heathcote, Jenkinson, and Macaulay. Thomas William Bridge, non-collegiate student, has been elected Natural Science Scholar; and James Ward, non-collegiate student, Scholar in Moral Science.

The open scholarships at St. Peter's have been adjudged as under:—Natural Science (£80 a year), Stodart, Clifton; Mathematics (£60 a year), Newbery, City of London School; Classics (£40 a year), Jeffery, City of London School; Mathematics (£40 a year), Carr, Hurstpierpoint.

Open scholarships at Downing, of the value of £40 a year each, for mathematics, have been adjudged, after competitive examination, to G. H. Norman, Edgbrough, Guildford, private tuition; A. Hamilton, Belfast. The scholarships are tenable for two years.

The board for admitting and superintending non-collegiate students at Cambridge have reported to the Senate that they have admitted since the constitution of the board in May, 1869, ninety students, of whom eighty-seven have resided for a longer or shorter time. Of these, twenty-three have become members of colleges, eight have ceased to belong to the University without having graduated, five have been admitted B.A., and fifty-one are undergraduates still on the list. The board are well satisfied with the operation of the scheme. Several of the students have assured the censor that their whole expenditure in Cambridge was under £50 a year. It would not have been possible for them to secure satisfactory instruction had not certain colleges liberally opened their lectures to non-collegiate students. The scheme is recommended by the board to be made a permanency.

The winter session of Edinburgh University was brought to a close, last week, by the usual graduation ceremony.

Mr. J. D. Allcroft has been unanimously elected treasurer of Christ's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Foster White, resigned.

King Edward VI.'s Grammar School at Southampton was reopened, yesterday week, after restoration.

MANSION HOUSE FANCY DRESS BALL.

There is a piquant flavour of pleasing audacity in the notion of a masquerade dance given by the stately chief magistrate of the city of London at his official mansion. We should as soon have thought of a game of romps in Guildhall. But remembering the grand and free style of the ancient civic festivities, in which such merry disguises were frequent, one sees no reason why the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress should not indulge their acquaintance with a treat of this rare kind. Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow must certainly be congratulated upon the good management and brilliant success of the entertainment, which afforded so much gratification to their six hundred friends on Wednesday week. The arrangements are by all declared to have been tasteful, convenient, and delightful. The Egyptian Hall, filled with a company whose dresses were a wild chancery medley of colours and shapes, of patterns in clothing or decoration, and of characteristic attitudes or gestures, was indeed an extraordinary sight. Our Illustration, in the large Engraving, presents to view some of the masquerading groups. The Right Worshipful and Right Honourable host and hostess were attired as Le Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. of France, and his Queen, in the dignified, though stiff and cumbersome, dress of that age, the full peruke, lace ruffles, and all, with a Court around them composed of their own family and private friends. The stewards, twelve in number, were clad as mediæval jesters, in parti-coloured jerkins and hose, each with his cap and bells. The entrance-hall was adorned with a profusion of flowers. As the guests arrived, from nine o'clock till midnight, their names and assumed characters were announced by Mr. Harker, the usher, in his clear loud voice; and they were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in the grand saloon before entering the Egyptian Hall, but this not till they had been invited to partake of refreshments in the long parlour. The music for dancing was that of the Coldstream Guards' band, conducted by Mr. F. Godfrey; the supper was provided by Messrs. Ring and Brymer; and Messrs. Nathan furnished the costumes for the Lord Mayor's family and party.

At a special meeting of the National Labourers' Union, held at Leamington on Monday—Mr. Arch in the chair—a great lock-out was reported in Norfolk and Suffolk, and the sum of £200 was voted for immediate relief. The national conference of the Labourers' Union was fixed to be held at Leamington on May 28 and 29. Messrs. Gardiner and O'Leary were deputed to proceed to Ireland the next day to set up a National Union there.—The colliers employed at the Pontypool and Abercynon pits, belonging to the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, went out on strike on Monday, in consequence of the refusal of the manager (Mr. Darby) to give them the 10 per cent advance promised to them at the close of the recent dispute.



FANCY DRESS BALL GIVEN BY THE LADY MAYORESS AT THE MANSION HOUSE,

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Towards the end of last week the Easter recess was really terminated by the return of members to the House in force. Specially came the Oppositionists, who had been summoned to the standard, preparatory to an onslaught on the so-called popular Budget. On the evening when the resolutions of the financial scheme were brought on there was considerable skirmishing. Though outwardly and visibly Mr. Ward Hunt suggests no realisation of the ideal of a "light-bob"—a "voltigeur"—yet he opened fire on the Budget. By this time, he has learned something of Ministerial finance, and now he showed fairly as a critic; while, not having lost his fine, broad, country-gentleman demeanour, he imparted a certain freshness into a speech which was based on rather dry details. To him succeeded not Mr. Lowe, but Mr. Childers, whose function at present in the Government is to act as a sort of flying column ready to reinforce any part of the regular line of the Ministerial army. To any persons who had not read speeches of his delivered a short while ago at Pontefract he must have appeared in a most favourable light, for his reply was full, weighty, admirably arranged, and delivered with point and spirit. In truth, it was the result of considerable rehearsal, and was perfect accordingly.

On the afternoon of the day when Mr. W. H. Smith's motion offering direct check to the Budget was to come on there were symptoms of a party debate in the House; there were palpable gatherings of members on both sides, and some who had been laggards during this Session were there, notable amongst whom were Sir George Grey and Mr. Bright. There is no pretension to oratory about Mr. W. H. Smith, but he always says what he has to say in such a way as to convey what he means, without any chance of being misunderstood. Now he was, as usual, earnest, and a slight touch of anxiety, which was almost emotion, gave an interest to his address. When Mr. Lowe began it might have been supposed that he intended to be merely practical and business-like, and that he would forego gibes and sarcasms for once. Anon, however, a change came over him, and he gave way entirely to a bitterness of spirit which, some uncharitable people affirm, is with him a second and by no means subsidiary nature. He illustrated the word sardonic with infinite variety, and so de-meaned himself as to suggest an idea that he had refreshed himself with a draught of verjuice, after a careful recalling to his memory of the railings of Thersites. The Opposition chuckled, and the Ministerialists looked grave; for there arose notions that the Chancellor of the Exchequer knew that he would be beaten, and therefore was utterly reckless. But even if, as was more probable, he was aware that Mr. Glyn had the majority safe in his hand, the speech was a dangerous experiment. Even the placid temperament of Sir Stafford Northcote was stirred, and he was stimulated into something akin to retort and repartee. It is notable that, if large attendance is a sign of interest felt by the House, there was very little interest excited; for absence was the rule for many a long hour, while candidature for hearing was not fierce. Despite of chilling influences, Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens pronounced an impassioned speech, in the course of which he fell foul of Mr. Lowe, and gave him a foretaste of the pitiless pelting which awaited him. Indeed, during the half debate which ensued, and in which many rushlight members were allowed to throw out their faint beams, many a pigmy objurgation was cast at him; and he had the dissatisfaction of being rated by Mr. Wheelhouse, while Dr. Brewer shooed his sagacious head at him, at least in sorrow if not in anger. In short, "the little dogs and all, Tray, Blanche, and so on, how they barked at him." The altitude to which Sir Massey Lopes has attained when local taxation is in question was shown by his being allowed, as of right, to make a swelling speech after eleven o'clock. To Mr. Goschen was committed the winding up of the debate for that night, and it may be said that he wound it up in more senses than one.

An entire evening was given on Tuesday to Ireland, and every facility was afforded to the representatives of that country to perform their favourite function of "asking for more." One or more of them, when pressing for the purchase of Irish railways by the State with a warmth which was impressive, declared that, if the transaction involved any primary pecuniary loss, Ireland would undertake to make it good, and to pay a million out of her own pocket; and, what is very remarkable, nobody laughed at this. It was observable, also, that there was a scintilla of a revival of an old demand, now supposed to be obsolete, of a repayment to Ireland by England of seventy millions, of which the one had defrauded the other. At any rate, a solemn, sententious member for a southern Irish county made out a sort of debtor and creditor account as between England and Ireland in regard to a railway, for the construction of which public money had been asked. Nothing could have been more soothing than the speech of Mr. Gladstone, and he really treated the demandants as nurses treat spoiled children crying for the moon. Eventually he made a proposal which showed a certain but imperfect appreciation of Irish idiosyncrasy, for he offered to lend Ireland money, but, as the offer was coupled with conditions implying unity of purpose and action, thrift, and punctual repayment, of course it was futile. When thinking of the speech of Mr. Delahunt, the impossibility of adequate description is felt, and it can only be said that it was a magnificent specimen of Delahuntism, and was most acceptable as a diversion in the dulness of this dullest of Sessions.

The fitness in many respects of Mr. Jacob Bright to argue that at least, in regard to electoral rights (with a good deal more to follow), women are on an equality with men is obvious; for when he is laying down this dictum there is an inevitable suggestion that women must be poor creatures if they are not the equal of some men. Appropriateness, too, was consulted in the selection of Mr. Eastwick to second the Women's Disabilities Bill on Wednesday. He is so gentle in manner, so low and liquid in voice, that he may be almost called lady-like. Now it was, as it were, "softly sweet in Lydian measures" that he insinuated his arguments and illustrations; he, too, leading up to the idea that women may be stronger in many respects than some of the so-called rougher sex. In great force was Mr. Bouvier on this occasion, and he ran up and down the whole scale of debating rhetoric—was in turn scathing and amusing, and sometimes amusing and scathing at once. But he was meek and mild compared to Mr. Leatham, who now, forsaking his Radical friends (of whom, of course, Mr. Jacob Bright is one), set in to oppose what his co-thinkers in general would call a measure of progress, and employed all his incisiveness, his humour, his argumentativeness, to put the "righted" female into the most absurd position. By a sort of hocus-pocus, the place left vacant in the ranks of the supporters of the measure by the young Radical was filled by the old Tory, Lord John Manners, who rebuked the levity of those who had opposed the bill; and he evinced a sort of special aptitude for asserting the rights at least of those spinsters who are to be made electors, who are of and beyond a certain age. The most ungallant of all the ungallant was Mr. Bruce, whose treatment of the fair was absolutely contemptuous. The conversion of Mr. Henley to the side of the ladies was announced with a certain grim comicality, and his new adhesion, and that of many others,

including Mr. Disraeli, to the doctrine embodied in the bill, was made the subject of comment by several half-frightened Conservatives, of whom Lord Percy was a nearly-pathetic representative. Some of the illustrations of the conditions of cross-purposes which would follow the establishment of the new system were very droll, and there may be added to them a suggestion that when party struggle runs high in an election it might be well that most of the bachelors on the one side should set about to marry the spinsters and widows on the other, and thus diminish the number of voters hostile to them. Perhaps as good a way of a gentleman's signifying his tender feelings to a lady elector would be to whisper to her, "for my sake will you consent to be disfranchised?"

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

During a brief sitting, yesterday week, the Marquis of Lansdowne assured the Earl of Lauderdale that the Government were not neglecting the recent progress in foreign artillery, and that this country was not likely to be left behind in the race.

On Monday the Portpatrick Harbour Bill was passed through Committee and reported, and the New Zealand Roads, &c., Loan Act (1870) Amendment Bill was read the second time.

The Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday, laid upon the table and explained the provisions of two bills relating to the transfer of land. He compared the difficulties attending the sale of land with the ease with which other property is transferred, and, having sketched the position of the question, referred to the failure of Lord Westbury's Act, which he proposed to repeal. Registration of existing titles would be promoted, and to some extent required, under proper safeguards against fictitious claims. He explained several of the other provisions of the bills, which were read the first time, after some favourable criticism by the law Lords. The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was reported, with amendments. The Portpatrick Harbour Bill was read the third time and passed, and the New Zealand Roads, &c., Loan Act (1870) Amendment Bill went through Committee.

Their Lordships were occupied during an unusually long sitting, on Thursday, with the consideration, in Committee, of the Lord Chancellor's Bill for the Establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Hugessen gave some explanations as to the Ashantee invasion of territory under our protection; and Mr. Chichester Fortescue stated, with regard to the loss of the Atlantic, that an inquiry into the equipment of that vessel and the conduct of the owners will be held in Liverpool. Attention was called to the decision of the Common Pleas in Ireland in the Galway Election Petition, to the ineffective working of the Workshops Act, and the alleged treatment of Mr. M'Aleese, a prisoner in Antrim Gaol for contempt of Court, as if he were a criminal. The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, considerable progress was made with the votes on account of salaries and expenses of public departments.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue announced, on Monday, the names of the Railway Commissioners—viz., Sir Frederick Peel, Mr. Price, M.P. for Gloucester, and Mr. Macnamara, Q.C. The consideration of the Budget was resumed, and on the report of the sugar-duty resolutions being brought up, Mr. W. H. Smith moved the resolution of which he had given notice—that, before deciding further on the reduction of indirect taxation, the Government ought to put the House in possession of its views on the maintenance and adjustment of direct taxation, local and imperial. He justified his interposition at this stage by various precedents, particularly by the course taken by Mr. Gladstone in 1851 and 1852, and by comparing Mr. Gladstone's pledge, given on Aug. 15, 1872, that a bill should be introduced for the relief of local burdens, with his recent letter to the Metropolitan Board of Works announcing that nothing would be done this year. Another reason was that the Budget as it stood prevented any relief to local taxation, not only this year, but the next; indeed, Mr. Lowe's object evidently was to use up the surplus and to embarrass his successor in dealing with this question. Moreover, it was evident that many important sources of revenue, particularly the income tax, as was shown by recent language of the Prime Minister, were in danger. Personally, he did not object to the remission of the sugar duties, if the revenue could afford it, and if the consumer would get the benefit, which he denied. The reasons for dealing with local taxation had been strengthened since Mr. Gladstone's pledge last year, for, as he showed from the returns, local burdens had considerably increased, especially in those branches which were imposed by the Imperial Parliament and controlled by the central executive. The calculations of Mr. Lowe's Budget, he argued, were unsafe, being formed on the basis of an inflated trade and exceptionally high prices, and the result would be to throw the relief of local taxation entirely on the chapter of accidents. Mr. Lowe replied in a vigorous and witty speech. He taunted the Opposition with their confessed inability to take office, and asked, supposing the motion were carried, if the House was to witness a renewal of the walking backward and forward which followed the defeat of the Government on the Irish Education Bill. After an animated discussion, the debate was, on the motion of Mr. Cave, adjourned. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill and the Canaries Bill were read the third time and passed.

The purchase of the railways in Ireland by the State was the principal subject of discussion on Tuesday. A proposal to this effect, put forward by Lord Claud Hamilton, was opposed by Government, and rejected by 197 votes against 65. A proposal of Mr. A. Herbert to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the advisability of extending the protection of a "close season" to wild birds not included in the Wild Birds Preservation Act of last year led to some conversation. It was opposed by Mr. Barclay (Forfarshire) and Mr. C. S. Read; but supported by Sir H. Hoare, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Cowper-Temple, and the Home Secretary, and carried, on a division, by 162 to 16.

Nearly the whole of Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the discussion of Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for conferring the Parliamentary franchise on women. After a brisk debate, the bill was rejected by 222 votes against 155. Last year the number of the opponents of the bill was the same, but there is a gain of twelve to the minority this year. The Vagrant Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Adams, on Thursday, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the city of Gloucester in the room of Mr. W. P. Price, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The debate upon Mr. W. H. Smith's resolution respecting the financial proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was resumed by Mr. Stephen Cave, who gave his warm support to the motion of the hon. member for Westminster. Mr. Baxter, of the Treasury bench, followed in reply, defending, of course, the Budget of his superior official. He, however, looked at the remissions proposed as but an instalment of further steps in the same direc-

tion; and he hoped that his right hon. friend might be able in future Sessions to propose further reductions in the taxation of the country, consequent upon a considerable diminution in the general expenditure of the empire. Mr. Liddell, whilst supporting the motion as far as it went, objected to its terms as being liable to misconstruction. The motion only condemned the remissions of indirect taxation, whereas he was utterly opposed to the whole Budget. Mr. Massey disclaimed the interpretation put upon his recent speeches respecting the income tax. Although he complained of its obvious inequalities, which he thought ought to be immediately remedied, he did not speak with confidence of its speedy abolition. Mr. W. Hunt severely condemned the speech made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday night as being most unfair in its inferences, reckless in assertions, and intended apparently to set class against class.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The British Museum, which is now closed, will be reopened on Thursday next, May 8.

On Tuesday evening the new Grosvenor Club for Workmen was inaugurated by the Marquis of Westminster.

The committee formed in the Civil Service to raise a contribution towards the Mayo Memorial Fund has brought its labours to a close. The service has contributed £1600.

Lord Cairns has presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Hospital for Incurables. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly £3000.

The second season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will end on Wednesday next, when Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar," will be revived.

The annual festival of the supporters of University College Hospital took place on Wednesday night, the chair being taken by Sir F. H. Goldsmid. The subscriptions amounted to £1440.

The Duke of Cambridge will take the chair at the spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association, at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, next Saturday.

The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the British Orphan Asylum was held, on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—the Duke of Cambridge presiding. During the evening the secretary announced subscriptions amounting to £1705.

Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report, says the water distributed to the people of London by the five companies drawing their supplies from the Thames was of much better quality during April than in the previous month.

The Duke of Argyll yesterday week received a deputation from the Society of Arts, who presented a memorial on the expediency of facilitating our commercial intercourse with Central Asia.

A Committee of the House of Commons decided yesterday week that it is inexpedient that a construction of tramways in the City (including Blackfriars Bridge), or over Waterloo Bridge, should be sanctioned by Parliament.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was celebrated, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern. Mr. Philip Twells presided. The subscriptions amounted to about £2400, leaving a debt of £1600.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 103,205, of which 35,764 were in workhouses, and 72,441 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the year 1872, these figures show a decrease of 3509.

The Marquis of Ripon was on Wednesday night, at Freemasons' Hall, installed for the fourth time as Grand Master of the English Freemasons. The Marquis afterwards appointed the officers for the year, and the proceedings concluded with a banquet, to which about 300 persons sat down.

The Poplar Hospital for Accidents has recently received the following contributions from the City companies:—Goldsmiths' Company, £100; Grocers' Company, £100; Drapers' Company, £52 10s.; Merchant Taylors' Company, £10 10s.; Clothworkers' Company, £10 10s.

The Attorney-General, presiding over the King's College Debating Society, on Wednesday night, remarked upon the desirability of a proper understanding between the working and other classes of the country, and expressed, on his own part, an earnest desire to see actual working men in the House of Commons.

On Wednesday night the Lord Mayor entertained the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the members of the London School Board at a banquet at the Mansion House. The Duke of Cambridge was present, and returned thanks for the Army. In the course of his speech he expressed his intention of defending the present constitution of Christ's Hospital against the attacks of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday evening, Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that letters under date of Feb. 18 had been received announcing the departure of the East Congo expedition for San Salvador. Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., read a paper "On Unknown Lands in the Arctic Region," in which he gave his views for considering that the polar space itself was a land area, and advocated Smith's Sound as a route for the desired Arctic expedition.

The Bishop of London presided, yesterday week, at a meeting held on behalf of the Dudley Stuart Home for the Houseless. During the year 427 cases had been investigated, 195 admitted, and 170 discharged—leaving 25 in the home; but the home will accommodate forty inmates. The night lodgings given were 7605, and 22,815 the number of meals; 296 young women were admitted into the lodging-house, and thence introduced into situations or into the home, or restored to their friends in the country.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, delivered, at the meeting of the Society of Arts, on Tuesday night, an address on British Commerce in West Africa. He also said that he had found the negroes generous, grateful, hospitable; with great domestic affections, carried even to the grave. In one respect they presented a remarkable contrast to the European philosophers of our own day, in that they have a childlike capacity for religious feeling. He had confidence that that race would yet form a great African empire.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on Thursday—Sir Henry Holland, Bart., president, in the chair—the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1872 was read and adopted. Fifty-eight new members were elected in 1872. Sixty-three lectures and nineteen evening discourses were delivered during the year. The books and pamphlets presented in 1872 amounted to ninety-five volumes, making, with those purchased by the managers, a total of 241 volumes added to the library in the year.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Civil Service Supply Association, on Monday night, the sum of 1500 gs. was voted as an honorarium to the fifteen directors, and 150 gs. to the two auditors, for their services during the past year.

During the week ending last Saturday 5517 births and 3235 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living. In the metropolis 2359 births and 1252 deaths were registered, the former having been 60 more and the latter 263 less than the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The mortality showed a decline of 351, or 22 per cent, upon that of the previous week. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 15 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 73 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea. There were 441 persons who died from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, while 65 deaths were referred to different forms of violence.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone was read at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, in reference to the proposal of that body to liberate from toll certain bridges over the Thames, by pledging for a further period the coal and wine duties. The Government, while sharing the desire of the board to free the bridges, strongly felt that there were grave objections to the suggested method of supplying the means for that purpose; and, having been compelled to abandon for the present year all hopes of opening up another source of supply, the Prime Minister saw no other course but the adjournment of the subject until means could be found for the extinction of tolls in some manner less open to objection, and less likely to provoke resistance. The board have therefore resolved that the consideration of the question be adjourned, and that the bill now before Parliament for the purpose of liberating the bridges be withdrawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE WILL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

Messrs. Markby, Tarry, and Stewart, solicitors for the administratrix, have been authorised to send to the papers the following notarial translation of the will of the late Emperor Napoleon, "in order to avoid the possibility of further misrepresentations." They add that the estate has been sworn under £120,000, but that this sum is subject to claims which will reduce the amount actually received by the administratrix to about one half:—

"THIS IS MY WILL.

"I commend my son and my wife to the high constituted authorities of the State (aux grands corps de l'Etat), to the people, and the army. The Empress Eugénie possesses all the qualities requisite for conducting the Regency well, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will render him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family—'All for the French People.' Let him fix in his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena, let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence, in order that he may remember that, when circumstances so permit, the cause of the peoples is the cause of France.

"Power is a heavy burden, because we cannot always do all the good we could wish, and because our contemporaries seldom render us justice; so that, in order to fulfil our mission, we must have in ourselves faith and the consciousness of our duty. It is necessary to consider that, from Heaven above, those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the spirit of my great uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. It will be thus with my son, for he will always be worthy of his name.

"I leave to the Empress Eugénie all my private property. It is my desire that, on the majority of my son, she shall inhabit the Elysée and Biarritz.

"I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget the griefs I may have caused her.

"With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I used to wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother; let him carefully preserve everything that comes to me from the Emperor my uncle, and let him be convinced that my heart and my spirit remain with him.

"I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them.

"I shall die in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, which my son will always honour by his piety.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON.

"Done, written, and signed with my hand, at the Palace of the Tuilleries, the twenty-fourth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

The will, with one codicil, of Miss Hannah Brackenbury, late of No. 31, Queen Adelaide-crescent, Hove, Brighton, has now been proved, at the district registry, Lewes, by Edward Lewis and Edward Harper, Esqrs., and the Rev. William Henry Rooper, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £160,000. The following is a complete list of the charitable bequests in this lady's will, viz.:—To the governors of the University of Durham, £9000, to be applied—one third in increasing the endowment of the existing professorship of mathematics, one third in increasing the endowment of the existing professorship of medicine, and the remaining one third in founding and endowing a professorship or chair for the teaching or otherwise advancing the study of physical science; to the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots at Lancaster, £10,000; to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, £3000; to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, £2000, the interest to be given annually for ever as prizes to the best pupil in medicine and the best pupil in surgery; to St. George's Hospital a like sum of £2000, the interest to be applied in a similar manner; to Westminster Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables, £2000 each; to the Free Grammar School, Richmond, Yorkshire, £1600, for the purpose of founding two exhibitions or scholarships, in addition to the "Brackenbury Exhibitions" already founded by the testatrix; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £1500; to the Cancer Hospital (Brompton), the Hospital for Consumption (Fulham-road), the Royal Free Hospital, the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, the Society for Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and the school of the Yorkshire Society in London, £1000 each; to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Church Missionary Society, and the London Missionary Society, £500 each; to the Adult Orphan Institution, £300; and to the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, £200. To the following charities in or near Manchester—viz., to the Convalescent Hospital (Cheadle), the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary for Women and Children, and the Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, £2000 each; to the Asylum for Female Penitents (Greenhays), the new Asylum for Penitents (near Victoria Park), the Commercial Clerks' Orphan School (Cheadle Hulme), the City Mission, and

the Salford Dispensary and Infirmary, £1000 each; to the Hospital or Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, the Asylum for the Blind (Old Trafford), and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, £500 each; and to the following charities and institutions in Brighton—viz., to the Brighton and Sussex County Hospital, £1000; to the Brighton and Hove Dispensary, and the Lying-In Institution, £500 each; to the Asylum for Poor Female Orphans, £300; to the Asylum for the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution, £200 each; and to St. Mary's Hospital (Queen-square), and the Mission Home of Hope, £50 each. All these legacies are directed to be paid within six months, free of legacy duty, out of such part of testatrix's estate as may by law be given for charitable purposes. The total amount of these bequests is £61,400, which, with £3140, the legacy duty at 10 per cent, makes the sum of £67,540 to be paid out of Miss Brackenbury's estate in the cause of charity.

The will of Sir Frederic Madden, of St. Stephen's-square, Paddington, has been proved, by Frederic William Madden, the son, Colonel Tedlie, and his wife, Mrs. Emily Mary Tedlie, the executors, under £12,000. The testator directs his executors, within a week after his death, to fasten up in a box his private journals from 1819 to 1872, a volume of letters relating to Holkham manuscripts, several volumes bound in parchment and roan, together with some bundles of papers relating to various subjects, and send it to the Bodleian Library on the condition of its not being opened until Jan. 1, 1920, and, if its acceptance is refused, to send it, subject to the same condition, to the University of Cambridge.

The will of the Venerable John Sandford, B.D., Archdeacon of Coventry and Rector of Alvechurch, was proved, on the 4th ult., under £12,000, by Mr. Montague Bere, Q.C., the nephew, the sole executor. The testator divides all his property between his children in equal shares.

The will and codicil of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart., who died at Florence on March 14, were proved, on the 17th ult., by John Alves Arbuthnot, Archibald Francis Arbuthnot, Hugh Gough Arbuthnot, and the Rev. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, the executors, the personality being sworn under £30,000. With the exception of an annuity to a servant, the bequests are in favour of testator's widow and children.

The will, with three codicils, of Charles Ballance, Esq., of Lower Clapton, was proved, on the 25th ult., by Mrs. Caroline Henderbouck Ballance, the relict, the executrix, under £25,000.

The will of the late Mr. John Fernley, of Southport, has been proved, and the Manchester papers give the following summary of its contents. The total property mentioned therein amounted in value to about £135,000; the legacies to relations, friends, and others amount to upwards of £42,000. The following are among the bequests:—The British and Foreign Bible Society, £2000; to the subjoined Wesleyan societies—the Missionary Society, £2000; Theological Institution, Didsbury, £2000; Chapel Loan Fund, £20,000; Auxiliary Fund (worn-out ministers and ministers' widows), £500; Annuitant Society, £500; Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, £1000; Education Fund, £500; Home Missions, £500; Trinity Wesleyan Day School, £250. Also the following:—Manchester Infirmary, £250; Manchester City Mission, £100; Religious Tract Society, £250; Life-Boat Association (to purchase a life-boat, to be called Eliza Fernley), £500; Southport Infirmary, £500; Southport Circuit Sunday Schools, £50; Trinity Hall, Southport (for the training of Wesleyan ministers' daughters), £2500. The residue, after payment of legacies and bequests amounting to upwards of £53,000, is directed to be invested in the names of nine residuary legatees, who are to meet annually to distribute the interest of the £53,000, chiefly amongst the charities usually supported by the testator. The executors are the Rev. Dr. Jobson, Captain Fernley, Mr. J. S. Sutcliffe, and Mr. T. Walter Read.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The Tichborne case again stops the way with its huge bulk, becoming quite a nuisance, and most persons will be heartily glad to see the Claimant in quiet possession of his just rights.

The trial of the Claimant on charges of perjury was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday week, when Mr. Hawkins, taking up the story of Roger Tichborne's life, followed it from his arrival at Valparaiso, on June 19, 1853, until April 20, 1854, when the Bella, with Roger on board, sailed from Rio for New York, and from that day no more was seen of her, nor of any soul on board of her. The learned counsel then presented the jury with an elaborate sketch of the career of Arthur Orton, with whom he endeavoured to identify the defendant.

Yesterday week Mr. Hawkins gave a graphic narrative of the defendant's second visit to Wapping, on the day after his arrival in England, to see the sisters of Arthur Orton, when he represented himself to be Mr. W. H. Stevens, a reporter for an Australian paper, who knew Orton well. The correspondence which passed between the parties resulted in the two sisters recognising the defendant, from his letters, as their long-absent brother. A detailed account was next given of the Claimant's first visits to Alresford, of his interviews with Mr. Gosford and Mr. Hopkins, with Lady Tichborne in Paris, and with Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Towneley at Croydon. Step by step the history of the case was revealed to the jury; how the Claimant acquired his information regarding the Tichborne family, and by what means it was sought to prove him to be the real Sir Roger. After referring to the examination which took place at the Law Institution, the learned counsel again referred to the defendant's proceedings with the Orton family, and stated that Charles Orton was allowed by the Claimant £5 per month up to August, 1868; and that the two sisters, Mrs. Tredgett and Mrs. Jewry, people he had refused to see, were also in the habit of receiving money from him under various names.

In the fourth daily instalment of his opening speech, on Saturday, Mr. Hawkins passed under review the Claimant's proceedings in preparing his case. Great care was bestowed on elucidating the motives of the correspondence opened, in 1867, with Don Castro, of Melapilla; on exposing the inconsistency of dates therein mentioned with those of the real Roger Tichborne's visit to Chili; and on examining the Claimant's various excuses for not continuing his journey to Melapilla. The twenty-five days' cross-examination which he underwent last year at the hands of the Attorney-General suggested to Mr. Hawkins instances innumerable of incredible lapses of memory on the Claimant's part. He had been hopelessly wrong as to where he spent his childhood in Paris, as to all his early friends and associates, in all his recollections of Stonyhurst, and also as to every incident in his military life.

Mr. Hawkins, on Monday, went fully into the history of the sealed packet left by Roger Tichborne with Mr. Gosford before he took his departure from England in 1853, and a copy of which had been given by Roger to Miss Doughty, now Lady Radcliffe. This document was in the following terms:—"Tichborne Park.—I make on this day a promise that if I

marry my cousin, Kate Doughty, this year, or before three years are over, at the latest, to build a church or chapel at Tichborne to the Holy Virgin, in thanksgiving for the protection which she will have shown us in praying God that our wishes might be fulfilled.—R. C. TICHBORNE." It was in connection with this packet that the defendant had made a deliberate accusation against the honour of Lady Radcliffe—one which the learned counsel characterised in the strongest terms, adding that Lady Radcliffe would state on her oath that the assertion was absolutely without foundation. In commenting at length upon what he termed the improbability of the defendant's account of the wreck of the Bella, Mr. Hawkins drew especial attention to the fact that two of the names mentioned by the defendant as those of men on board the ship which picked him up at sea actually belonged to men on board the Middleton, in which Arthur Orton had made the voyage from London to Hobart Town. The learned counsel afterwards referred to various incidents in the defendant's Australian life.

In concluding his opening speech on Tuesday, Mr. Hawkins informed the jury that they would have ample data supplied to them for testing the handwriting of Sir Roger and of the Claimant. In the latter he pointed out marked peculiarities of spelling, which occur frequently. He wound up by charging the defendant with perjury "the most daring and detestable." Dr. Kenealy raised a number of technical objections to the form of the indictment and the venue of the trial, which were overruled. Abbé Salis then took his place in the witness-box, and deposed to his long acquaintance with Sir Roger and his parents while they were in Paris. In contradiction of the Claimant's evidence at Westminster, he positively denied that the Louvre was visible from Sir James Tichborne's house in the Rue St. Honoré. In the last interview, before the South American expedition, Roger had shown to the Abbé the tattoo marks on his forearm. His Reverence, when questioned about the Claimant's identity, replied with emphasis, "He is not Roger Charles Tichborne. There is no resemblance to him."

The Abbé Salis was cross-examined on Wednesday with reference to his knowledge of Sir Roger and Lady Tichborne; and Père Lefèvre, a Jesuit priest, who had been Sir Roger's confessor in France before he went to Stonyhurst, gave evidence regarding his education and character at that period. In his opinion the defendant was not the Roger Tichborne whom he knew in Paris. M. Adrian Chatillon, the first tutor of Roger, who was examined on Thursday, also declared that defendant was not Roger Tichborne, saying with emphasis, "No, no; he never was a Tichborne, never."

The Court of Common Pleas has granted a rule for a new trial in the case of "Reade v. the Society of Licensed Victuallers."

At the rising of the Court of Chancery yesterday week, Vice-Chancellor Malins said that the state of business in the court amounted to an absolute denial of justice. He had 193 causes entered, Vice-Chancellor Wickens had nearly as many, and yet there was no Master of the Rolls. Some of the causes had been entered a year.

In an action to recover compensation for a breach of promise of marriage, tried in the Court of Exchequer yesterday week, the plaintiff was a widow forty-three years of age, and the defendant was sixty-seven. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned—damages, £150.

George Bidwell and Edwin Noyes were again placed before the Lord Mayor yesterday week charged with forgery, and remanded. Austin Bidwell has been handed over to our Consul at Havannah; and the Government has, through Mr. Layard, conveyed its thanks to the Government of Spain for his capture.

William Alexander Roberts, the stockbroker, has been committed for trial. The secretary to the Stock Exchange committee stated that the official assignees appointed to wind up the prisoner's estate have handed over securities valued at £7500.

Distrainting brokers are rendering themselves somewhat conspicuous in the police courts. One has been severely fined at the Mansion House for levying an excessive commission of 9s. 6d. on a householder in Walworth. Another, in Clerkenwell, has been accused by a victim of collusion with a landlord in removing goods without legal notice. A third, in Lambeth, has been nonplussed by a number of lodgers, whose furniture he attempted to distraint for rent due by the tenant in chief, who had decamped.

Mr. Alderman Lusk has inflicted fines of £5 each on three bookmakers, who had been carrying on business in Leadenhall Market. One of them, Henry Bacon, incurred a penalty of £50 for the same offence a few months ago.

In a case tried on Tuesday, at Folkestone, it transpired that among some jewellery purloined by a servant named Charlotte Lane was a diamond ring worth £30, and this article she sold for sixpence to a person who pledged it for two shillings—at what respectable pawnbroker's establishment is not said.

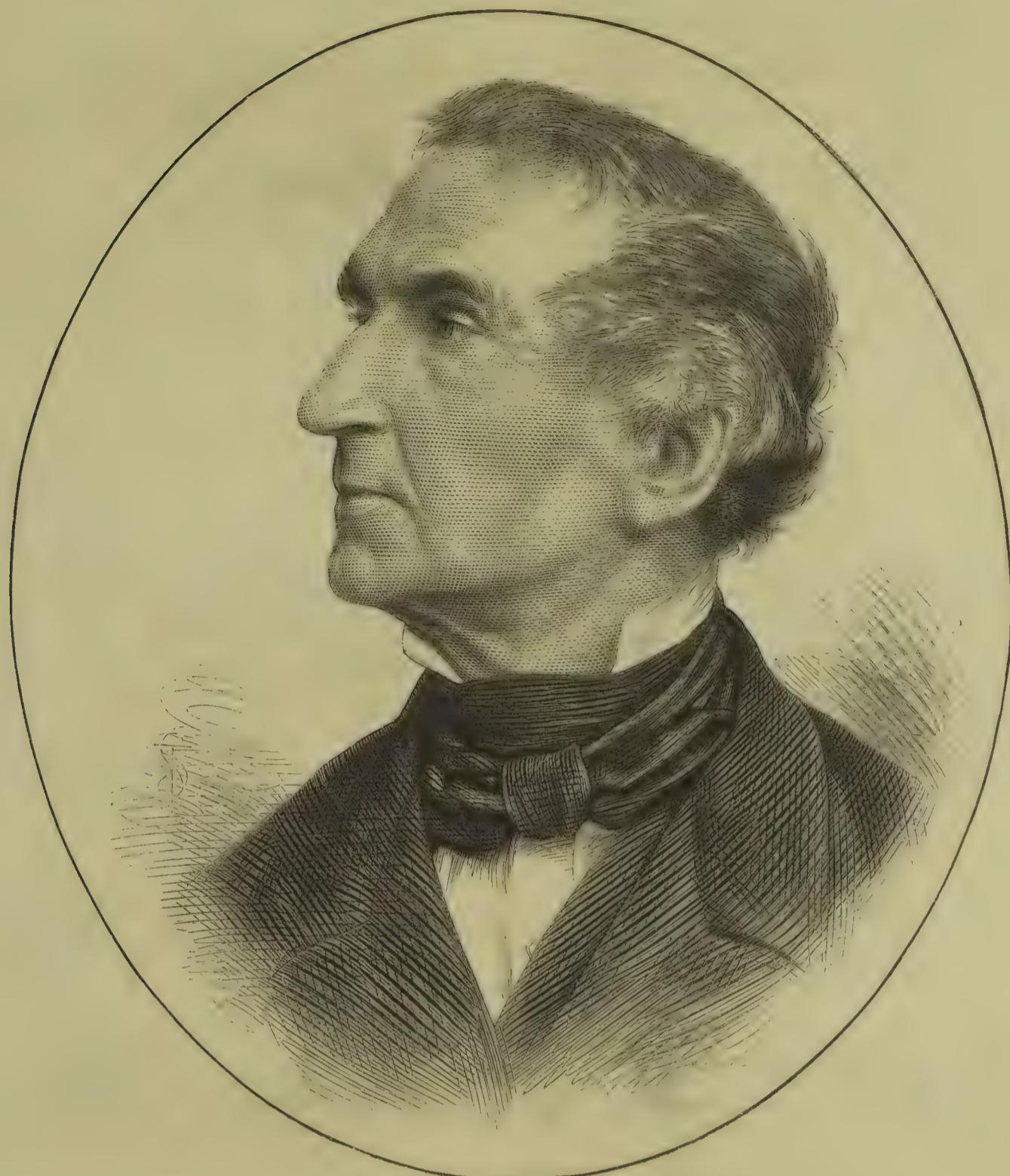
A daring burglary was committed, on Tuesday morning, between three and four a.m., at the house of Miss Young, Riversdale, Cross-deep, Twickenham. The thieves landed from a boat in the Thames, crossed the lawn in front of the house, and got inside by cutting through shutter. One of them then went up stairs to Miss Young's bed-room. Miss Young awoke, and, thinking it was her maid-servant, said, in a low tone, "Is that you, Ellen?" but got no answer. After that she fancied she saw a man, and said, "Is that you, Sydney?" meaning her brother, who slept in the adjoining room. The thief immediately presented a pistol at her, saying, "If you are not quiet I'll blow your brains out!" following up his threat by asking where her jewels were. Miss Young was too frightened to give an alarm, and pointed in the direction of her dressing-table or drawers, and the thief, still threatening her with the pistol, took possession of jewels valued at about £300, and went away, leaving Miss Young in a fainting condition. As soon as she recovered she gave an alarm, and a search was made, when it was discovered that the thieves had got out of the window and crossed the river to the Surrey side.

On the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," John Crow, a constable, who was recently, at Glasgow Circuit Court, sentenced to five years' penal servitude, must have been a most valuable officer. Mr. Crow pleaded guilty to having, on Aug. 8 or 9 last, while on duty as a night constable, stolen from a joiner a silver watch, "or otherwise at a subsequent date to resetting same;" and further to having, in St. George's-place, on Jan. 16 or 17, stolen from a clerk a gold watch, a gold medal, a gold guard, a gold ring, a meerschaum pipe, and £6 18s.; likewise to entering a public-house in Laurieston with a false key, and stealing four dozen bottles of madeira, between July last and January this year; and also to stealing four bottles of port wine in the month of January this year from the same premises.

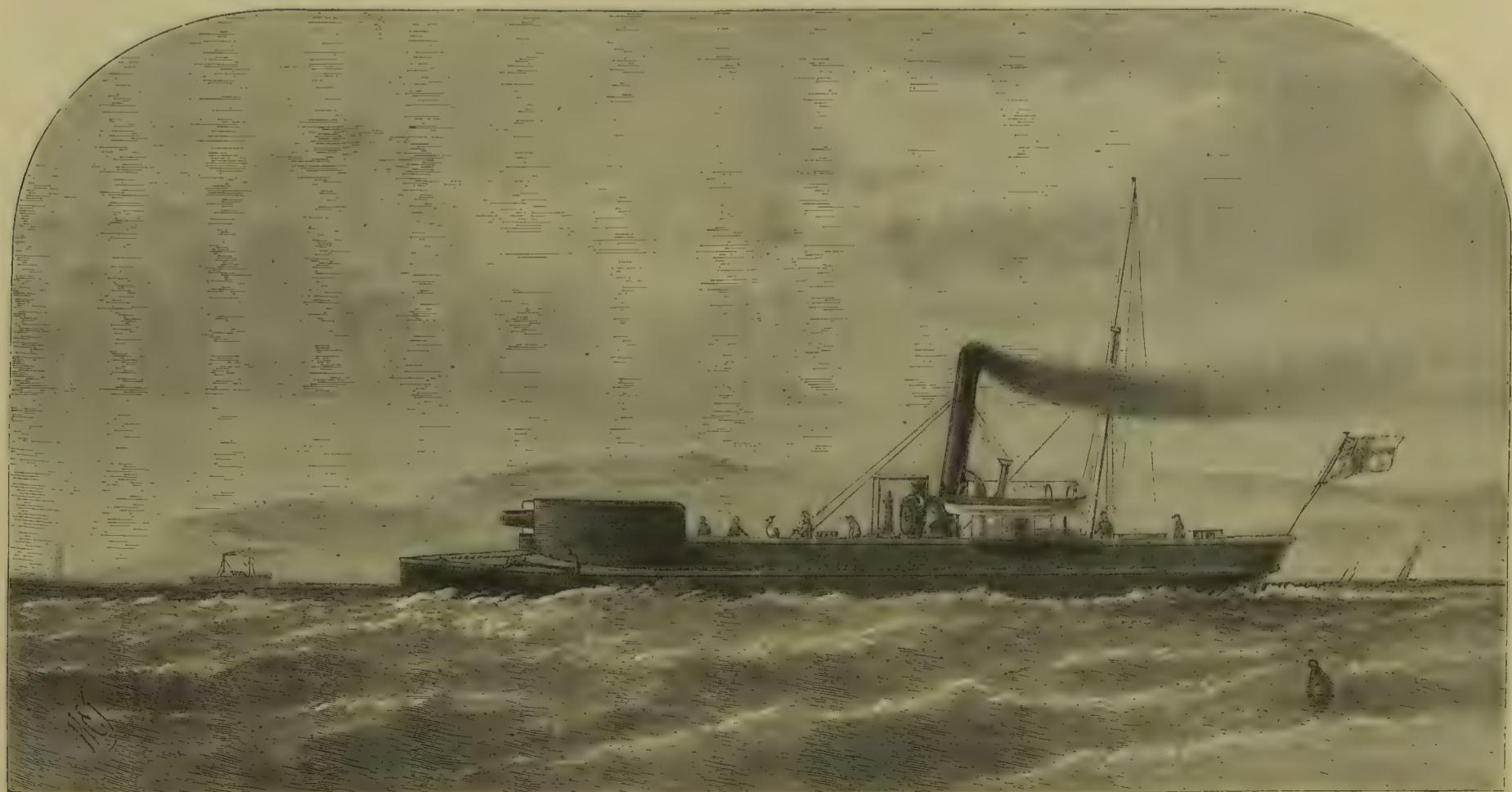
The sentence of death pronounced on Henry Reid, the Ayr murderer, has been commuted to penal servitude for life. The Home Secretary has taken the same lenient view of the case of Scobie, the condemned man in Dundee gaol.



POLICE ORPHANAGE BALL AT THE CITY TERMINUS HOTEL, CANNON-STREET.



THE LATE BARON VON LIEBIG.



THE DOUBLE SCREW GUN-BOAT SNAP.

THE POLICE ORPHANAGE
BALL.

The ball which took place, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel in Cannon-street, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Police Committee of the Corporation, and the Chief Commissioners of the City and Metropolitan Police, is worthy of some notice, and has been chosen for the subject of an Illustration. Its object was to benefit the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, established three years ago at Fortescue House, Twickenham, in which eighty-five children of deceased London policemen are sheltered, clothed, fed, schooled, and taught to earn their future living. The institution, we learn from its report, is partly supported by the weekly penny subscriptions of 10,200 sergeants and constables in the metropolis, and in several naval ports or dockyard towns. It is managed by a committee, which consists of six divisional superintendents of police, under the chairmanship of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Pearson, District Superintendent, aided by one of his colleagues, Mr. R. Walker, as the honorary secretary. Its president and vice-president are Colonel Henderson, Metropolitan Police Commissioner; Colonel Fraser, City Police Commissioner; and the Assistant Commissioners, Captain Harris and Colonel Labalmondiere. We recommend it to public favour.

THE LATE BARON LIEBIG.

This eminent German scientific man, who died on the 18th ult., as mentioned in our last, was close to the completion of his seventieth year. Justus Liebig was born at Darmstadt, and was educated first in the Universities of Bonn and Erlangen, afterwards at Paris, upon a stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt when his genius for chemistry was proved. An essay upon fulminates, read before the French Academy of Sciences, won him the notice of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, who got him the appointment of professor at Giessen when little above the age of twenty-one. The events of his public life are related in his biography by the late Sir David Brewster. In 1837 he came to England for the meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, and read a paper on uric acid, which attracted so much notice that he was requested by the Chemical Section to draw up two special reports, one upon the subject of Organic Chemistry. Before the meeting which was held in Glasgow in 1840, Liebig had published at Brunswick his work entitled "Organic Chymistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology." It was published in English, and dedicated to the British Association. "This work," says Sir D. Brewster, "was only a part of the Report on Organic Chemistry which that body had requested at his hands;" but an abstract of the whole report was read on his behalf by Dr. Lyon Playfair before the Chemical Section at Manchester in 1842, under the title of "Organic Chymistry applied to Physiology and Pathology." In the first part he treats of the processes employed in the nutrition and reproduction of various parts of the animal economy. In the second part he examines the chemical processes engaged in the production of bile, urea, uric acid, and its components, as well as of cerebral and nervous substance. In the third part he treats of the recondite laws of the phenomena of motion, and he concludes his report with two chapters, one on the theory of disease and the other on the theory of respiration. The entire report, of which this paper was only an abstract, was published in 1842, under the title of "Animal Chymistry, or Chymistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology." It was translated into English from the author's manuscript by Dr. Gregory; a French version of it also was published at Paris. In 1848 Professor Gregory translated from the manuscript and published Liebig's work on "The Motions of the Juices in the Animal Body," and in the following year his "Researches on the Chymistry of Food." Liebig had already published his most popular work, "Familiar Letters on Chymistry, considered in its Relation to Industry, Agriculture, and Physiology." A second series of these "Familiar Letters" appeared in 1844, or the following year, and they have since passed through several editions. The edition of 1857 was dedicated to Sir James Clark, who had been instrumental in establishing the Royal College of Chymistry. A great number of separate treatises and reports, on particular matters of his science, were written by Liebig. His fame was European; and we remember how, during the English political agitation against the corn laws, our farmers were often told that, instead of fiscal protection, they should increase their profits by studying the application of Liebig's chemistry to soils and manures. An indignant British farmer has been heard to reject such advice, at a Free Trade meeting, with a rather coarse denial of the facts set forth by the German philosopher. Liebig's name was sometimes even perverted into *Lie-big*, to stigmatise his assertions as falsehoods. But in spite of these rustic amenities of controversy, and more authentic objections to his views of agricultural economy, the great scientific chemist maintained his reputation. In 1845 the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt Louis II., conferred upon him an hereditary barony, and thenceforth he was known as the Baron von Liebig. So far back as the year 1840, he had been chosen a foreign member of our Royal Society, and had received its Copley medal for his researches in organic chemistry. In 1850 he was elected to fill the chemical professorship at the University of Heidelberg, left vacant by the

death of Gmelin; but he declined to accept it. Two years later, however, he accepted a professorial chair, and afterwards the post of president of the chemical laboratory, in the University of Munich, the duties of which he discharged till his last illness.

Our portrait of Baron Liebig is copied from a photograph by Mr. J. Albert, of Munich.

THE SNAP, DOUBLE SCREW
GUN-BOAT.

H.M.S. Snap is one of the class of small gun-boats—"floating gun-carriages"—of which the Staunch, designed by Mr. Rendell, was the first example, and which now numbers about a score vessels. The Snap is 85 ft. long, 26 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and draws only 6 ft. of water, so that she can be employed close in shore. She weighs, when fully equipped, 240 tons, and steams at full speed 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour, being propelled by twin screws driven by engines developing about 250-horse power, while their nominal power is only 28-horse power. Her armament consists of one gun, weighing eighteen tons, and throwing a projectile 400 lb. in weight. This gun, when not in action, can be lowered into a "well" built for the purpose, and a special engine is fitted for the purpose of raising and lowering it. The gun is to be fought over the bow of the vessel, and can be trained to a small angle; but the vessel itself, being so handy and easily manoeuvred, really forms the carriage, and enables the gun to be brought to bear quickly on any point of the horizon. Although specially designed for coast defence, some of these little vessels have been tested in rough weather in the Channel, and have been found to answer very well at sea. The Snap was built by Messrs. Campbell and Co.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.

A change in the weather made racing at Newmarket a far more pleasant occupation for all concerned in it than it promised to be last week; for in heavy rain, or if there is a cold wind, the famous heath is one of the most wretched spots in England. The sport on Tuesday was not very grand, though one or two of the events were interesting, and may have considerable bearing on the future, notably the defeat of Tourbillon by Cobham over the R.M. The former appeared to have the race in hand at the distance; but Archer never left off riding Cobham, and the little horse, answering with wonderful gameness, managed at last to catch his opponent and win by half a length. Of course, the result of this race made the backers of Cobham for the Chester Cup very jubilant, for he certainly appears to have a great chance with only 5 st. 10 lb. to carry. Still it is just possible that Tourbillon cannot stay over the R. M., and therefore it will not do to attach too much importance to this victory without some confirmation of the form. In the Prince of Wales's Stakes Colonel (7 st. 5 lb.) showed a very bold front, and, as this race was also run over the R. M., on which course Hochstapler defeated Colonel with such ridiculous ease, the supporters of the Prussian colt are naturally additionally confident with regard to his Epsom prospects. Reine's defeat of Madge Wildfire was a foregone conclusion, as it was manifestly impossible for a bad roarer to gallop two miles successfully.

It is generally computed that there were fewer spectators on Wednesday than is usual on a Two Thousand day; but the officials had great trouble in keeping the course clear; indeed, during the decision of the great event the crowd encroached considerably on the running-track, and we fancy there will be a serious accident before long, unless more stringent measures are adopted to keep people off the course. The first race of the day was terribly disastrous to backers, as Drummond, on whom almost any odds were laid in the ring, was beaten easily by Alava. M. Lefevre's horse was a foregone conclusion, as it was manifestly impossible for a bad roarer to gallop two miles successfully.

After one or two false starts, the field got away on very even terms, and Trombone at once took the lead, making the running at a

great pace to serve Flageolet, Kaiser, Gang Forward, and Andred lying next, while Boiard and Somerset brought up the rear. Lord Mayo was beaten when they had gone three hundred yards, and at the Bushes Trombone gave way, and Somerset took the lead for a few strides, when both he and Andred were beaten. Kaiser then held the command, with Gang Forward in close attendance, and Flageolet, Boiard, and Suleiman next. The French horse was beaten in the Abingdon Mile Bottom, and after one or two vigorous efforts Fordham ceased to persevere with him, and the contest was left to Kaiser and Gang Forward, a most punishing struggle resulting in the victory of the latter by the shortest of heads; Suleiman was three lengths behind, but might have been nearer had he not been eased in the last few strides; and then came Boiard, Doncaster, Flageolet, Andred, and Somerset, in the order named, Trombone and Lord Mayo being the last two. Gang Forward did not seem to come down the hill as well as Kaiser, but he fairly wore him down in making the ascent to the winning-post, and therefore the presumption is that the extra half mile at Epsom will be all in favour of the Fyfield horse, who deservedly holds the position of first favourite. Believing, however, that both Gang Forward and Kaiser, though good, honest horses, are scarcely up to the form of animals like Favonius or Cremorne, we still fancy that Hochstapler will win the Derby.

Doncaster was visited, on Tuesday afternoon, by a shock of earthquake, which was felt nearly all over the town.

The carriage works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, at Miles Platting, Manchester, were destroyed by fire on Sunday, and a large number of carriages and locomotives were burned. A representation of the fire will be given next week.—The sailing-ship Lady Lawrence, which belonged to Messrs. Gardan and Co., of Liverpool, was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night in the Victoria Docks.

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A great actor, long retired from the stage, has passed from the world. Last Sunday William Charles Macready died, having attained the ripe age of eighty. His career represents a past age of the drama, an age differing in important respects from the present. Mr. Macready was the son of a provincial manager at Bristol. He went to school at Rugby. When he was seventeen young Macready was sent to Oxford, where he completed his classical studies. In these, indeed, he became tolerably efficient, and had proposed to utilise them by adopting the Church as a profession. His father becoming embarrassed, he succumbed unwillingly to the position and adopted the family calling. In June, 1810, he made his débüt as Romeo at Birmingham, and was so far successful that an engraving exists of him in the rôle. He was, however, not destined ultimately to shine in such parts; those of a sterner kind were usually cast for him. It was not until 1816 that Macready appeared before a London public, choosing for the occasion the part of Orestes, in Ambrose Phillips's tragedy of "The Distressed Mother." In his choice of a part we may trace his classical training. Mr. Hazlitt, however, in his criticism on the performance, attributed the new actor's choice to caution, and augured rather unfavourably from his having exhibited so much prudence. The artist who is destined for great success ought, said the critic, "to throw himself boldly from the top of the Monument at once, trusting to Providence to land him safely at the bottom." There is no doubt that Macready was over-cautious, and exhibited that tendency throughout his career, owing nothing of his success to extraordinary luck, but having to earn it, step by step, by means of hard work. He was the member of a company at Covent Garden which included the names of Miss O'Neill, Charles Kemble, Charles Young, and Mr. Warde, between whom and himself were divided the characters of Mr. Shiel's tragedies, beginning with "The Apostate," which for several years were successively produced at that theatre. The stern, wicked character was always given to Macready, the old father to Young, and the lover to Kemble; Miss O'Neill acting the passionate heroine. All had long blank-verse speeches to deliver. When not so engaged, Macready was employed in acting melodramatic heroes; in one of which, that of Rob Roy, he became dangerously popular. During this period Mr. Sheridan Knowles appeared as a dramatic writer, and Macready had the good fortune to appear as Virginius. It happened that another tragedy on the same subject was acted at the same time at the rival house, Edmund Kean sustaining the part of the Roman father. He failed, however, in the rôle, and Macready succeeded. This event established Macready's fame. Ultimately he thought himself entitled, from the position he occupied, to start as a stage reformer, and became manager successively of Covent Garden and Drury Lane, at both which theatres he produced some spectacular representations of Shakespeare and some new plays of great merit, including Talfourd's "Ion" and Bulwer's "Lady of Lyons." In a pecuniary sense these speculations were not successful; and in the year 1843 Macready, on retiring from management, complained that he had lost ten thousand pounds. To repair the ravages thus made in his fortunes he visited America, where he encountered unexpected opposition from Mr. Forrest and his supporters, which ended in rioting and bloodshed. On his return to this country Macready had some farewell performances at the Haymarket, which for a time were interrupted by ill-health, but afterwards were resumed, bringing considerable profit to the retiring artist. Macready was then but fifty-eight; wisely, however, he resolved on retiring, and at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, found a retreat to his liking; seldom appearing in public except as a reader and lecturer at certain local Mechanics' Institutions whose interest he desired to support. In his style, Macready had distinctive characteristics, though in the main it was a mingling of the manner of Kean and Talma. It was his wish, as he stated to the writer of this notice, to combine the excellencies of both. To a great extent he succeeded. By a careful attention to his attitudes he frequently realised the grandeur of the French actor, and in his passionate utterances he was only excelled by our own inimitable tragedian. With the latter he once acted Iago to Kean's Othello, and maintained an equal footing with that great actor. His Iago continued to be the best of his impersonations, but was never popular, the public having taking its notion of the character from the acting of Young. Macready's aim was to individualise his parts; accordingly his general style included a number of minute delineations, which kept the critic perpetually on the alert. Many parts, on this account, he made entirely his own—that of Lord Byron's Werner, for instance, which, in its way, was a marvel, both as regarded the spiritual interpretation of the character, and the artistic form in which the conception was expressed. Macready was, beyond doubt, one of the greatest of our actors, and in some points has never been excelled.

The Portrait of Macready is from a photograph by Messrs. Mason, of Old Bond-street.

SHIP DISTRESS SIGNALS.

The exhibition, at the London Tavern, of the models and plans of inventions for making signals of distress on board ships at sea, which was got up under the auspices of the Mansion House Committee for the Northfleet Sufferers' Relief Fund, has been followed by an open-air display of these signals in Hyde Park. This took place on Saturday night, on the peninsula or island of the Serpentine, recently created near the Humane Society's boat-house, on the north shore. A large assembly of spectators, some admitted to an inner circle by purchased tickets, was there to see the experiments; and judges were posted at some distance to observe the effect of each trial, which they would report to the committee, and which should be communicated to the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the Trinity House, and the Life-Boat Institution. The inventions to be shown were of various kinds—lanterns, rockets, telegraphs, flashing lights, coloured lights, bursting shells, detonating maroons, horns to be used as fog-signals, floating signals and signals to be fired from mortars, and helm-indicating signals. The exhibitors were Vice-Admiral Sir William Hutchinson Hall, K.C.B., Admiral Sir F. Michell, Sir F. Blackwood, Bart., and Captain Colomb, R.N., Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, Mr. T. Westhorp, Mr. James Pain, Mr. T. C. Brock, Mr. T. Gage, Professor E. Tucker, and Messrs. E. Jacob, Wells, Ridsdale, G. Robertson and Sons, J. Kent and Co., Jesse Page, Ruggieri, A. Vosper, Starnes, G. Love, and J. J. Nickoll. The first thing was a display of three lanterns, accompanied by rockets and blue lights, the invention of Sir W. H. Hall. The three lanterns were hoisted under one another at the mast-head. He also exhibited a frame holding three numbers, so that vessels may be able to signal at night to any number of the commercial code. Mr. Nathaniel J. Holmes exhibited a life-belt rescue signal, shore flare, and signal floats, which are thrown into the water and burst into flame, showing a brilliant light, visible in smooth water at a long distance for nearly half an hour. Captain Colomb's distress flashing liquid lantern, which burns magnesium powder in a lamp, flashing when

blown by the mouth through a tube, was very distinct. It can be seen from the masthead at a distance of many miles. Commander Sir F. Blackwood produced some ingenious helm-indicating signals of two lights, the second being obtained from reflection from the ordinary bow light. By these a vessel going in a contrary direction to another is enabled to signal to her which way she is steering, which is highly desirable in crowded roadsteads and in narrow channels. Mr. Nickoll exhibited a different helm-indicating apparatus, which is visible from the masthead by day with a semaphore and ball and triangle, and by night by a red and green light, which slides up and down the masthead on the helm being ported or starboard. These were among the most practical inventions, but some of the fireworks were very splendid.

FINE ARTS.
WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE OLD SOCIETY.

The opening of both the Water-Colour Exhibitions in Pall-mall on the same day renders it difficult to do justice to individual contributors, within reasonable limits; it facilitates, however, general comparisons—which to the elder society, with all its prestige, are not always entirely favourable. The parent body asserts very decided superiority in a rather intermittent manner, and this year is not so favourable to it as the last. Some of its leading members do not appear in force, and several of the new associates seem to have exhausted their energies in procuring their election. Precisely the converse of this is observable at the institute, and never has it made so respectable a display as now.

The last addition to the society is a foreign artist of distinction, M. Alma Tadema, and his contribution, "The Picture" (236), presents ample evidence of high artistic qualifications in its draughtsmanship, tone, and keeping. The subject is a party of ancient Roman connoisseurs inspecting one of the encaustic easel pictures on panel, described by Pliny as so highly esteemed, which were probably preserved, like contemporary ivory carvings, in the form of diptychs or triptychs, as indicated by the bolt at the back of the picture in the drawing. We shall engrave this picture. As already indicated, the more recently-elected associates and members are, with few exceptions, but slenderly represented. Mr. Houghton is absent altogether; Mr. Marsh has but a small costume study, as it may be called, of a child, entitled "Milly" (37); Mr. R. W. Macbeth two highly-finished, vividly realistic drawings, but small and unimportant; Mr. A. Goodwin sends two drawings, one of which, rather more elaborate and solid than heretofore, represents sunlight on the summit of Mont Blanc, with the vast intervening plains enveloped in "The Shadow of the Earth" (84). Mr. Hale contributes more freely drawings of modest dimensions, tender and refined in feeling and execution, but verging on timidity and weakness, see "An Afternoon in Spring" (169): the pale light is almost too cold, and the same remark applies to "Glen Grudie, Ross-shire" (175). Mr. J. W. North's "Rushes" (140), a rivulet making its way through a brake, bordered with a luxuriant tangle of plants and flowers, and shut in by a haze of almost leafless woods, shows, like preceding works, though in a less degree, a certain emptiness in the middle distance. From the foreground details of wild growths touched with rare delicacy and precision the eye suddenly passes to a vagueness as of extreme distance; the impression is, therefore, that of extreme short-sightedness. Mr. C. Waite is passing somewhat perilously from the solid earth into an ideal region of classical and idyllic composition. His pastoral scene, "Phylida and the Herdsman" (83), is not without elegance and sentiment, though rather vapid and sickly in effect. But far better is the visionary beauty of the showery sky and fragmentary iris that veil the graceful "Windings of a River" (122). Mr. Brierly has several of those illustrations of olden maritime adventure and naval warfare which are sure to be popular. One of them, representing Magellan discovering the straits which bear his name (200), we are engraving. We may also mention "Blake Taking the Command of the Fleet Fitted out Against the Dutch" (70), and another drawing of whalers saving a wrecked crew (116), which contains some of the best sea-painting of the series. Mr. Dobson, R.A., has two of those lifesize heads, "The Camellia" (24) and "Sappho" (136), which prove how readily (for Mr. Dobson has only rather recently turned his attention to water colours) an artist who has mastered the technicalities of oil-painting can obtain, and that by the simplest, most legitimate process, qualities of breadth of effect, purity of colour, and truth of texture which are scarcely ever attained by the painter who limits himself to the weaker vehicle.

Turning to members of somewhat longer standing, we regret to say that Mr. F. Walker is quite inadequately represented in a little study, not, nevertheless, devoid of exquisite artistic characteristics, called "The Village" (230)—rather, we should fancy, the outskirts of a village, for the view includes only a couple of good-sized houses, with a road in front crossing a low bridge in the foreground, on which stand a few loiterers. Mr. Pinwell does not follow Mr. Walker so closely as formerly in the remarkable drawing No. 123. In this work there is much less of that hardness of outline which the numerous young water-colour painters belonging to the same school as Mr. Pinwell, both here and at the neighbouring gallery, seem to have become addicted to from the practice of drawing on wood, where the contours are often given in sharp pencil lines and the gradations in soft washes. There is also less of that general flatness only proper in mural decoration. Above all, the work is pervaded by an admirably rich, mellow tone. The subject represents a "Great Lady" in a sumptuous costume of the fifteenth century, followed by a page, bearing a pet dog on an embroidered cloth, walking with lofty mien through a village street, heedless of the obeisances paid her by poor wayfarers and small shopkeepers, male and female. The character of the figures is, as usual, carefully studied.

Mr. E. K. Johnson, another careful painter, but not fortunate colourist, is seen to advantage in a farmyard scene, called "Feeding Time" (121); but he makes a sad mistake in depicting "Sophia Western" (129), the heroine so glowingly described by Fielding, as a very plain young woman. Mr. J. D. Watson has several pleasing small drawings, of which we like best the embarrassed "Meeting" of a couple of lovers (273) after a tiff or under other difficulty. "The Swineherd" (225), by the same, closely resembles a picture by Mr. Marks—who, by-the-way, is not represented. Mr. B. Bradley's drawing of a ploughman watering his team at evening (50) has good animal-drawing, but is sadly thin and starved in colour. Few painters render the balanced action and counterpoise, the ordered disorder, of sea waves so well, from the point of view of rather rigid realism, as Mr. F. Powell. It strikes us, however, that he begins to miss the liquidity of their surface in "After the Storm" (58). "Near the Head of Loch Striven" (131), with a watery sky, seems to us his best work this year. Mr. Boyce's studies of old houses at Ludlow and, almost equally, the bits of river scenery from the neighbouring Teme, illustrate the mistaken conception that art has anything in common with photo-

tography, even if it could be done in colour. Mr. A. W. Hunt's "Durham—misty with colliery smoke" (210), the "Kepier, near Durham" (245), with its sunny effect, and other small drawings, recall by their elaborately minute and complex manipulation the impression of the multitudinousness of nature conveyed by Turner's more advanced works; but, although possessed of artistic and poetic instinct, Mr. Hunt has not yet digested and assimilated his observation and his method sufficiently to grasp, as was done in the master-mind of his prototype, the unity in diversity of nature.

We find, with something like consternation, that, through dwelling on the claims of new-comers and the development of artists with a career still before them, we have not yet noticed several of the contributors of longest-established reputation. It would, however, be superfluous, if it were possible, to duly describe each year the characteristics of these old favourites, and we hope that neither the painters nor the public will measure our appreciation by the comparative length of our comments. With this proviso, we trust that the fewest words will suffice to announce that Sir John Gilbert, the distinguished president, has an elaborate composition of many figures, quite worthy of his dramatic and spectacular invention and his remarkable facility of execution, representing Mary Queen of Scots, after her surrender to the confederate Lords, riding as a prisoner through the ranks of the reviling rabble of Edinburgh. Also spirited smaller pieces—viz., "Artillery Getting Guns into Position" (254), "A Council" (274), and "A Knight Arming" (279)—the last of which we shall engrave. We shall also engrave, and therefore have a better opportunity of doing justice to, a large and very powerful drawing, by Mr. Carl Haag, called "The Swooping Terror of the Desert" (68)—a poor Bedawee family alarmed by the approach of an eagle—which, like preceding important drawings by the same artist, deservedly occupies a place of honour. There is also, besides a pretty group of children with a bird's-nest (31), a large and important example of Mr. F. W. Topham, representing a Sevillian beauty "Listening to her Lover's Letter" (17), as read by one of the street scribes and readers of the illiterate Spaniards—a drawing which, if rather "looser" in execution than usual, is gracefully genial and picturesque. Mr. Duncan has never painted anything better than the large drawing of "Swansea Bay" (28), with a flock of oyster-dredgers getting under way. Mr. Brittan Willis is also in his best "form" in several cattle-pieces, of which we may specially commend Nos. 18 and 171. Mr. Dodgeson works in his favourite field about the Yorkshire scours and becks (Nos. 20, 58, and 104); but, in aiming apparently at a larger, stronger style, we miss something of his accustomed lightness and airiness. Mr. Palmer's very conventional material rendering of his often fine poetical conceptions is certainly carried too far, as regards colour, in his view of Rome suffused with sunset glow, entitled "A Golden City" (79). The comparatively sober "Lycidas" is, we think, more acceptable.

In architecture, we are reminded of a meritorious colourist in drawings (particularly No. 102) by the late Mr. Deane. Mr. E. A. Goodall's Eastern mosques (98) and bazaars (105) are, doubtless, as truthful as they are unpretending. Mr. S. Read also holds his own in vigorously descriptive architectural studies from Vienna (2), Ghent (172), Strasbourg (247), and Edinburgh (168). We must be content to commend the small drawings, always admirably simple and true, of Mr. G. Fripp; the equally honest, rather more realised landscapes of Mr. C. Davidson; the large and manly Welsh views of Mr. Whittaker; Mr. T. M. Richardson's bold and effective Italian and Scotch scenes, painted with the rich resources of a palette only too systematised; Mr. F. Taylor's "Hawking Party" (64) and his exaggerated "Cattle in the Corn" (71), both expressing action with spirit, but painted with a sketchiness approaching amateur inadequacy; Mr. A. D. Fripp's picture (108), the return of a sailor-boy to the old home; Mr. Birket Foster's pretty but artificial little views, three in one frame (10); and contributions by Messrs. T. Danby, P. J. Naftel, A. P. Newton, and others equally well known. The catalogue contains the names, already announced, of the lately-elected honorary members, one of whom—Mr. Prescott Hewett, the eminent surgeon and collector—is among the exhibitors.

THE INSTITUTE.

As we have stated in the preceding article, the present exhibition of the junior water-colour society is the best we remember to have seen. Various causes have contributed to this result. The "honorary members" of this body do not comprise (as now in the elder society) either a statesman or collector, an amateur or a critic. But they are all artists of eminence; and this year, almost for the first time, two of their number—Messrs. F. Goodall, R.A., and J. Israels—lend help less indefinite than the support of their names. Mr. Goodall sends two drawings, the titles of which sufficiently indicate their subjects—"La Jolie Bretonne" (180) and "Venetian Boy, with Child" (256). We need hardly say that these drawings, by one of our ablest painters in oil, are distinguished by a sense of beauty appropriate in character, good draughtsmanship, pleasant colouring, and completeness—not to say smoothness—of finish. Mr. Israels contributes two pictures—one showing a little girl feeding a goat in a shed (164), and the other called "Preparations for the Future" (196), which we shall engrave. We may mention here that Mr. Hugh Carter, one of the latest associates, has, while studying abroad, come under the influence of Israels, with happy and promising results, as shown in a scene on the Schevening sands (76), with a child directing the attention of an old fisherman out to sea—whence, as we may suppose, the son and father is returning. Mr. Carter has also a humorous and characteristic figure of a North German peasant scrutinising his glass of lager-beer, called "Contemplation" (32).

The institute has received an accession by the election of Mr. E. M. Wimperis, a landscape-painter whose taste and sense of the picturesque in composition, if accompanied by unremitting study of nature, will render his acquisition an advantage to the society. He has several drawings, chief among them being "A Cornfield, Capel Curig" (103), which has something of the amenity of George Fripp. It is, however, some of the elder members who have worked hardest to sustain the credit of their gallery. Mr. Louis Haghe, in particular (the new president, in place of Mr. H. Warren, resigned), has not, within our recollection, exhibited works of greater merit than those he now contributes. The large drawing of the ruins of the Temple of Neptune at Pætum, oddly described in the catalogue as the ruins of the same temple "and the Pætum" (184), is a novel subject for this painter, impressively treated. The breadth of stormy sky forms an effective as well as an appropriate background to the grandly-simple solidity of the Doric architecture. The view of the interior of St. Peter's, looking across the transept (166), is also a fine drawing. The interior of St. Mark's, Venice (43), and the transept of the Duomo, Pisa (105), are likewise works of mark. Mr. D. H. M'Kewan, too, is more pictorially comprehensive and complete than usual in his large drawing of the lovely "Vale of Llan-gollen" (28). Mr. Leitch also, in seeking apparently for something beyond a mere theme for elegant composition, has, in his view of Ben-y-Gloe (56), attained unexpected solemnity of

sentiment by aid of the "early morning" effect, the clouds rolling around the hills and the skeleton pine stems of the foreground. Mr. J. W. Wymer, in his haymaking scene, "Clearing the Uplands, near Haselmere" (94), and in minor works; Mr. D'Egville, in a view on the Lagune, near Venice (177); Mr. Vacher, in his broad, panoramic views of an "Eruption of Vesuvius" (7) and the "City of Tombs in the Desert, South of Cairo" (143); Mr. Mogford, in the "Storm Cloud, Isle of Arran" (75); Mr. Philp, in "Evening at the Mumbles, South Wales" (153); Mr. E. Hayes, in "Fishing-Lugger Getting under Way" (47); Mr. Absolon, in "Going to Bed" (20), a girl bearing a lighted candle; Mr. Harry Johnson, in several Italian scenes; and Mr. J. Fahey, in "Swanage Bay and Coast" (225), have all at least equalled, if they have not surpassed, former efforts.

Returning to the younger members, we are glad to find so conscientious a painter as Mr. J. D. Linton represented by a drawing which, though ill-chosen in subject, is technically by far the most noteworthy here. It (173) represents a mediæval noble, attended by his lady, the Court fool, dwarf, and other members of his suite, washing the feet of a row of beggars according to the old Catholic custom on Maundy Thursday. The ill-favoured faces of the beggars afford Mr. Linton a rich opportunity for the character-painting in which he excels. The chief technical charm of this drawing is, however, the mellow beauty of the tone; colour, though sensitively "felt," being rather subordinated thereto or incorporated therewith—a quality attainable only in water colours by surface manipulations so repeated, and labour with the point of the pencil so great that, if legitimate, it can scarcely be exacted. Another painter whose works owe much of their refinement to softness of tone is Mr. Hine. The quality is well suited to express the broad expanse of thin verdure which clothes the great sweeping undulations of our southern coast, as in No. 192; but a characteristic so foreign to water colours is apt to import monotony and vagueness into subjects requiring more vivacity of treatment, as in the Dorsetshire views of Darlestone Head (18) and Swanage Bay (44) by the same painter. Other more recently-elected members and associates of considerable ability have the characteristics, already described, of draughtsmen on wood—as, for example, Mr. A. C. Gow, with his clever tavern party (62) describing, by aid of tobacco-pipes and runlets of claret, a naval attack; Mr. C. Green, with his "Ninety Years Ago" (188)—a lady in the mourning costume of our great-grandmothers seated sadly at a table; Mr. Herkomer, in several Tyrolean subjects full of character; Mr. Gregory, in "Norse Pirates in the Mediterranean" (52)—spirited in conception and action, but the boat a queer specimen of naval architecture; Mr. W. L. Thomas (150) and Mr. V. W. Bromley (14 and 104). Mr. G. G. Kilburne has drawings of the bed-room and study of the late Emperor Napoleon at Chisellhurst, besides a pretty domestic subject (211) of a nursemaid carrying a child to bed at "7 p.m." None of the younger landscape-painters are entitled to so much praise as Mr. T. Collier—a follower, but no servile imitator, of David Cox. His "Snowstorm Passing over the Black Mountain, Argylshire" (169), with its rolling clouds and beautiful silvery light; and his view of the same mountain from Buchael Elive (217), with a still more impressive effect, are about the most artistic landscapes here. Mr. Orrock, another promising disciple of the same master, is represented in views of "Bolton Abbey" (30), "Arundel Castle" (40), &c. Mr. Beavis has a drawing with some admirably-painted horses—"Washing Casks at St. Malo" (99). Mr. H. B. Roberts evinces a pure and simple taste as well as commendable technical qualities in his drawing of a rustic lass, with her attention arrested while gathering wild flowers by the song of the lark (70), and "The Convalescent" (82), an invalid girl seated at a cottage door.

We would also commend to notice Mr. E. G. Warren's large drawings, "Getting in the Corn" (152) and "Epping Forest" (66), though too forced in their contrasts; several examples of the late Mr. Shalders; "Sheep, South Devon" (111), by Mr. Skill; Mr. May's marine pieces; and the contributions of Messrs. E. H. Fahey, E. H. Corbould, G. Bach, J. M. Jopling, V. Bromley, and Mrs. Duffield.

The Crystal Palace picture gallery was opened on Saturday last with a new and improved collection of modern pictures in oil and water colours. The principal prizes have been awarded as follow:—The special gold medal to J. Portaels for his picture, "The Drought in Egypt"; and the ordinary gold medals to M. Pauwels, for "Innocence and Repentance"; M. Weinglein, for "The Lake of Sim, Bavaria"; Mr. A. Clint, for "The Harbour at Littlehampton"; and Madame Bodichon, for "Hastings Fishing-Boats Coming In." Signor Ciseri's very noble picture, "The Entombment," has, it seems, been thought worthy only of a silver medal.

Lord Houghton presided, on Tuesday last, at the annual meeting of the Art-Union of London, held at the Adelphi Theatre. The subscriptions for the past year amounted to £11,260, of which £5616 had been allotted for prizes and £3298 for the prints of this year, &c. The reserve fund now amounts to £16,726. For the current year a subscription plate has been engraved in line, by Mr. Arthur Willmore, from a picture by Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., entitled "Dutch Trawlers Landing Fish off Egmont." The society has commissioned Mr. Morgan to execute dies for a medal of David Roberts, R.A., and Mr. Rouca to cut a cameo of Mr. Marshall's "Dancing Girl Reposing."

A bronze statue of the late Earl of Derby, by Mr. Noble, destined to be placed in Parliament-square, was cast on Saturday last. The statue, including its plinth, is 9 ft. 6 in. in height, and represents the Earl in his robes, as if addressing the House of Lords.

Upwards of 700 emigrants from Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire left, yesterday week, by special train for Glasgow, where they took passage for New Brunswick, to join the "New Kincardine" colony.

At a meeting at Leamington, on Monday, presided over by Lord James Murray, it was decided to establish a middle-class hospital for the reception of patients from all parts of England. The institution is designed particularly for governesses, clerks, and others who cannot participate in the benefits of ordinary hospitals for the poor.

The English Presbyterian Synod at Newcastle-on-Tyne closed its sittings yesterday week. London was chosen as the next place of meeting, business to commence on May 13, 1874.—The new Presbyterian church at Hebburn, near Gateshead, has been opened, £7500 having been contributed towards the cost by Mr. Leslie, shipbuilder, and another £1000 by a member of his family.

The first batch of the series of experimental torpedoes in Stokes Bay was fired yesterday week—first, 432 lb. of damp guncotton; next, 500 lb. of damp guncotton; third, 500 lb. of picric powder; and last, 500 lb. of nitrated guncotton. The results showed that a larger distance than 170 ft. must be allowed for the safety of contiguous torpedoes when such large charges are employed.

SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The pencil of our Special Artist, Señor Raphael Pinheiro, has been employed for this Number of our Journal in delineating the scenes and figures characteristic of the Holy Week at Seville. That picturesque city, the capital of romantic Andalusia, has of old times, but of course since the conquest of the province by Catholic Spain and the expulsion of the Moors, been noted for its zealous celebration of the Church festival of Easter. In Lady Herbert's book, "Impressions of Spain," which was published six years ago, the reader may find an enthusiastic description of the religious ceremonies she witnessed at Seville in Holy Week, 1866. A lengthy appendix, in the Spanish language, contains a minute programme of all the street processions, day after day, with the several *pasos* of each *confradia*, or society of devout Churchmen, from every parish of the city. These club their money and personal services for a moving exhibition of life-sized figures, to represent different acts in the Gospel history of Christ's sufferings at Jerusalem. The town is very proud, it seems, of "la veneranda antiguedad de su devoción a representar los augustos misterios de la redención humana con procesiones y ostentosas ritualidades." The corporations and trade guilds have always patronised such orthodox entertainments, which are very popular with the women and children at least of the labouring classes. But Lady Herbert does not think them suitable to an English taste, "especially in the glare of the Seville sun;" and it was only when the procession finally entered the cathedral, and paused between the high altar and the choir, that she was able to admire it.

"The effect," she says, "of the brilliant mass of light thrown by thousands of wax tapers, as the great unwieldy catafalque was borne through the profound darkness of the long aisles, was extremely beautiful; and the representations which had looked gaudy in the sunlight were mellowed and softened by the contrast with the night around them." This refers to the bringing in of the Host, when the round of processional parade was ended by placing it with due solemnity upon the superb shrine, which is a lofty structure of sixteen pillars upholding a gorgeous canopy, and splendidly illuminated by many chandeliers; underneath is the sepulchral monument of Ferdinand Colon, son of the great Columbus.

Each day of the Holy Week has its appointed ritual observance. On Palm Sunday there is the benediction of the palms and olives; on the Tuesday and Wednesday there is the rending of the great white veil in the cathedral, with a terrible noise to represent that of the rocks being split asunder, while the interior of the building, draped with black hangings, and thronged with a congregation dressed all in black, has an aspect of the deepest gloom. But on the Thursday, at two o'clock, the Cardinal Archbishop gives a feast in his palace to thirteen poor men, and washes their feet afterwards with his own hands in the court of the presbytery, to imitate the humility of his Divine Master; in the cathedral, that evening, the *Tenebrae* and *Miserere* are chanted at the high altar. The Friday is distinguished by a special service of the mass, and by holding up the crucifix to be adored; in the afternoon there is a three-hours' service, to commemorate the time of day when our Saviour hung upon the cross. On the Saturday also, and through a night vigil to Easter Sunday morning, the religious performances are continued.

In the street procession on Good Friday, which is the subject of one of our Artist's sketches, there were some features different from the ordinary custom of former years. The figure of Christ on the cross was not accompanied, as had been usual, by those of the two thieves crucified beside him; the military guards, too, were soldiers in modern uniform, instead of ancient Roman legionaries. Female figures, kneeling and weeping at the foot of the cross, were supposed to represent the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. Among the attendants of this procession were many penitents, wearing a singular high-peaked cap, drawn over the face, with two small holes for the eyes to see through, and most of them bearing candles. All the spectators in the streets, or at the house windows and balconies, were expected to wear black as a sign of mourning. Our smaller illustrations, on another page, show a family party going to church; also the Cardinal Archbishop washing the poor men's feet; again, his Eminence, after the ceremonies of the morning, passing through the street in a sedan-chair, on his way home to his palace.

This elaborate pomp of church services in Holy Week is followed, during the holidays, by the popular exhibition of bull-fights in the Plaza de Toros, close to the Cathedral. Our sketch merely introduces to the reader two or three famous heroes of that blood-stained arena, who might be seen lounging about the town, gossiping and bragging of their exploits, the objects of great admiration. Lady Herbert, in the book we have quoted, condescends to dwell upon the details of the barbarous sport, which she went to look at with her Spanish friends, though she felt some compunction, as she tells us, when the church bells rang a call to vespers at the same hour. The gladiatorial performance, a remnant of the old institutions of heathen Rome, is still better described in Byron's "Childe Harold." The assembled spectators are first treated with the entry of the different classes of performers, the *toreros*, the *banderilleros*, the *chulos*, and the mounted *picadores*, all attired in fantastic colours. The first-named are in blue and silver, with tight pink silk stockings and shoe-buckles, and with hair tied at the back in a bow of ribbon; while the picadores, riding small horses of not much value, are clad in yellow, with broad-brimmed hats, and their legs protected by iron greaves. These are armed with lances; the *banderilleros* carry a sheaf of little darts, ornamented with coloured paper, and sometimes with fiery blazing wisps, to frighten and enrage the unhappy bull; lastly, there is the *matador*, or killer, distinguished by his red scarf, who has a short sharp sword to dispatch the poor beast when sufficiently teased by a variety of minor assaults. The performance is not always free from danger; men are sometimes killed, as well as horses, without the sight of whose death it would be voted a dull affair in the estimation of Spaniards. Lady Herbert saw a man and horse bodily lifted upon the horns of a bull and carried at full speed round the arena; she also saw the bull leap over a barrier, which she says was six feet high, into the pit where the people were sitting. As each bull dies of the fatal sword-thrust, its carcass is dragged off by four mules, gaily caparisoned, to make room for another victim. Twenty horses and six bulls were on that occasion slaughtered in two hours and a half, "butchered to make a Spanish holiday." Their bodies were hideously mangled, the bull's horns often tearing open the horse's entrails; "but the more horrible was the disembowelled state of the animals, the greater seemed to be the delight of the spectators." It may be remembered that the Empress Eugénie, by once going to see a bull-fight in her native country, across the frontier, during a sojourn at Biarritz, incurred the disapproval of French society, which has never tolerated, in modern times, so cruel and savage an amusement. The Emperor did not accompany her, and we may certainly have disliked the atrocious spectacle.

We shall probably continue this series of Spanish Sketches while events in Spain occupy the public attention.

THE LATE DR. BENCE JONES.

We have announced the decease of Dr. Henry Bence Jones, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., honorary secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He died on Sunday week, at his residence, 84, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. This eminent physician was born Dec. 31, 1813, and was the son of Colonel William Jones, of Lowestoft. He was educated at Harrow School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of B.A. in 1836 and M.A. in 1840. In 1836 he commenced the study of medicine, and especially devoted his attention to animal chemistry, through the pursuit of which he chiefly obtained his very great reputation in the treatment of some of the most painful and mysterious diseases to which man is liable. In 1846 he was elected physician to St. George's Hospital and a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose *Transactions* he contributed several important papers; and he was also an active Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society and the Chemical Society. In 1851 he gave a gratuitous course of lectures on animal chemistry to medical students in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In 1860 he was unanimously elected honorary secretary of that body, and from that time till almost the very day of his death he manifested very great energy in the promotion of the objects of the institution, especially experimental research; and he was greatly instrumental in the establishment of a donation fund for that purpose, and in the erection of extensive new laboratories. In 1865 on "Wines," in 1866 on "Ventilation," in 1867 on "The Chemical Circulation in the Body," and in 1868 on "The Existence in the Texture of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine," in all of which he embodied the results of his own researches, elucidated by striking experimental illustrations. He was author of "Animal Chemistry," "Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics," "Croonian Lectures on Matter and Force," "The Life and Letters of Faraday" (two editions), and "The Royal Institution, its Founder and First Professors," besides many papers inserted in scientific and medical journals. He was, moreover, exceedingly generous in promptly giving from his purse and from his vast store of medical knowledge. He was married, in 1842, to Lady Millicent Acheson, daughter of Archibald, the second Earl of Gosford, who survives him, with a family of several sons and daughters.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

THE LATE SIR W. TITE.

The death of Sir William Tite, architect of the Royal Exchange, and M.P. for Bath, has been announced in this Journal. It took place on Sunday week, at Torquay. He was seventy years of age, having been born in London in 1802. The father of this gentleman was Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London; his mother was a daughter of Mr. John Elgie. After receiving his early education in a private school at Hackney, he was apprenticed to Mr. Laing, architect, who built the Custom House. Mr. Tite's first work of importance was in the building of the church of St. Dunstan in the East. In 1829 he built the Scotch church in Regent-square, Gray's-inn-road, for the Rev. Edward Irving. It was in 1841 that he was chosen to be architect of the new Royal Exchange. At first, in the open competition, he was not among the successful candidates; but the committee, finding that no one of the three designs rewarded with prizes was really suitable, named five gentlemen who were invited to send in designs. Of these five, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Gwilt, and Sir Robert Smirke declined to become competitors. The field was consequently left to the late Professor Cockerell and Mr. Tite, and the committee decided in favour of the latter. The building was completed in three years, at a cost of about £150,000, and was publicly opened by her Majesty at the end of October, 1844. The works since performed by Sir W. Tite are less celebrated. But amongst them are the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, executed by him in conjunction with Professor Cockerell; the original Vauxhall Terminus of the South-Western Railway, and the terminus of the same line at Southampton; the Blackwall Terminus of the London and Blackwall Railway; the termini and most of the stations on the Caledonian and Scottish Central Railways; the London station of the Woking Cemetery Company, and several other buildings for commercial purposes. Sir William Tite was an active man of business in other ways—a director of the London and Westminster Bank and of the Globe Insurance Company, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt. He was elected M.P. for Bath in 1855, having previously contested the seat for Barnstaple without success. He was vice-president of the Administrative Reform Association, formed at the time of our Balaclava mismanagement in the Crimean War. He held also, at different times, the offices of President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and President of the Architectural Society. He was one of the Governors of Dulwich College, sometime Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, President of the Camden Society, a liberal patron of St. Thomas's Hospital and of the City of London School, a magistrate for Middlesex and Somersetshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the City of London. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1869, and he was also made a C.B. Sir William married a daughter of the late John Curtis, Esq., of Herne-hill.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. E. H. Cox, of Torquay.

The *British Quarterly* has a powerful article on the proposed purchase of the railways by Government in opposition to the project. "Swiss Federal Reform" is a clear and able account of a remarkable phase both of practical and theoretical politics. Among the other papers the most interesting are a highly appreciative review of "Middlemarch" and a very severe one of Mr. Froude's book on Ireland.

A special telegraphic message, which the *Daily Telegraph* publishes from Mr. George Smith, gives proof that his explorations in Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, have been singularly successful. Tablets, inscriptions, manuscripts, and reliques, illustrative of the archaeology, history, and chronology of the people of those ancient lands, have already rewarded his search in a degree that could not possibly have been anticipated. He excavated at Nimroud for seventeen days, and explored there the North-West Palace of Esarhaddon, the Temple of Nebo, and also some entirely untouched portions of the south-east palace. This latter is of greater extent and grander character than has been supposed. He found spacious halls and fine chambers, the walls of which were ornamented with bands of plain colours. Under the pavement of one of these halls he came upon six clay figures having the head of a lion joined to a human body. These figures have four wings, and each of them holds in the left hand the symbolic basket. One of his most recent discoveries is that of a perfectly new text of the annals of Tiglath-Pileser. He is at present digging hard to obtain, if possible, the remainder of this highly important piece of history. He is well in health, and everything is proceeding satisfactorily.



THE LATE DR. BENCE JONES.



THE LATE SIR W. TITE, C.B.



EASTER HOLIDAY BULL-FIGHTERS.



GOING TO MASS.



MILITARY DANDIES.



THE CARDINAL WASHING POOR MEN'S FEET.

SPANISH SKETCHES: THE HOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE.



THE CARDINAL RETURNING TO HIS PALACE.



SKETCHES IN SPAIN: RELIGIOUS PROCESSION IN SEVILLE DURING THE HOLY WEEK.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

LIGHT AND COLOURS.

Professor Tyndall gave the first of a course of six lectures on light on Thursday week. In his introductory remarks he said that the apparent motions of sun and stars first drew towards them the questionings of the human intellect, and accordingly astronomy was the earliest science developed by the ancient Greek philosophers; but with the phenomena of light, for want of experiment, they were less successful. They ascertained, however, that light moves in straight lines; that these lines or rays are reflected from polished surfaces; and that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection (V). No progress appears to have been made till Alhazen and Roger Bacon in the middle ages and Kepler in the seventeenth century investigated the refraction of light; and it was left to Snell, about 1621, by measuring the different angles of a ray of light entering a turbid liquid, to discover and measure the index of refraction, one of the corner-stones of optical science, the applications of which are now innumerable. After clearly illustrating the foregoing by experiments by means of the electric light, the Professor explained how Descartes employed Snell's law in his investigation of the rainbow, and how Newton was led to the analysis of solar light and the discovery of its composite character. Newton allowed a sunbeam to pass through a hole in the shutter of a dark room, thus producing a round image of the sun on a white wall. When he placed a prism in the path of the beam he was greatly surprised to find the image (the spectrum) lengthened to five times its breadth, and divided into coloured bands (red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet), the phenomenon termed dispersion. In a series of interesting experiments Professor Tyndall then showed how Newton completed his proof by synthesis—that is, by causing the decomposed beam to pass through a second similar prism, whereby the white image was restored; and how Newton erred in imagining that refraction and dispersion are thus simultaneously abolished; since Dollond proved, by combining two different kinds of glass, that the colours can be extinguished, leaving a residue of refraction, which he used in the construction of achromatic lenses, considered by Newton to be an impossibility. The colours of various bodies Professor Tyndall attributed to their property of absorbing all the colours of the spectrum but their own; and he showed that when a red ribbon was placed in the red ray of a brilliant spectrum its colour became more vivid, but it became black in the blue and green rays; and the same happened with green ribbon in the red ray, and so on. He also explained why blue and yellow lights when mixed produce white, being complementary colours, whilst the mixture of blue and yellow pigments forms green—the latter fact being due to the circumstance that no natural colour is pure, and that coloured bodies are transparent in a certain degree to other colours than their own. Thus, in the mixture of yellow and blue, green is the only colour to which both pigments are transparent. Our limited space prevents us from giving full details of the experiments.

GRADUAL MODIFICATION OF ANIMAL FORMS.

Professor Flower, F.R.S., of the Royal College of Surgeons, at the Friday evening meeting, on April 25, gave a discourse on the Palaeontological Evidence of Gradual Modification of Animal Forms, illustrated by numerous diagrams and specimens. He began by speaking of the great importance to the progress of zoology of clearing up the great question, one of the most interesting that naturalists have ever had to deal with—that of the permanence or mutability of animal and vegetable species. After alluding to the various kinds of evidence from different branches of knowledge brought to bear upon the question, he stated that the most crucial test would be the palaeontological record, if, unfortunately, its extremely fragmentary condition did not cause great difficulties in extracting from it the history it might otherwise have to relate. Many indications, however, may be gathered from it, especially from certain portions of the subject regarding which our knowledge is less imperfect than others. From among these the Professor selected for illustration the order of Ungulata, or hooved animals. On a large diagram he had placed in relative position, according to their affinities, the existing members of the order—the horses, rhinoceroses, and tapirs in one group (the perissodactyles or odd-toed)—and the pigs, hippopotami, camels, chevrotains, and ruminants in another (the artiodactyles); and he showed that these were scattered forms having few connecting links between them; but when upon another diagram all the known extinct genera were arranged, according to their relations with each other and with the recent forms, nearly all the great gaps were filled up. As a general rule, the more ancient forms occupied the centre of the field, being more generalised in their characters and having alliances in various directions; while from them lines of gradual modification could be traced through successive geological epochs to the recent more specialised forms, which thus came to be arranged round the circumference of the diagram. A kind of genealogical tree was, in fact, produced, which, although imperfect and fragmentary, the Professor considered, as far as it went, tended to corroborate the derivative hypothesis of species. Certain special modifications of particular parts in closely allied species of various successive epochs—such as increase in the size and complexity of the brain, the gradual lengthening of the crowns of the molar teeth, and alterations in the structure of the feet—were then particularly pointed out. All these appear to indicate a gradual and beneficial growth or progress in the organic world, which, Professor Flower remarked, in conclusion, is the grandest possible view of the Creation. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.P., the president, was in the chair.

DISCOVERY AND PROPERTIES OF OZONE.

Professor Odling, M.A., F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on ozone on Saturday last. He began by illustrating Schönbein's observation of the peculiar smell of the oxygen liberated by the decomposition of water by a powerful electric current from Grove's newly-invented battery, in 1840, which he identified with the odour of the electric discharge, also termed the odour of thunder. The question then arose as to the nature or cause of this odour; whether it was due to the production of a new kind of matter or to the peculiarly electrical condition of previously-known matter in air or water. Schönbein at first believed it to be a new kind of matter, a component of nitrogen, and named it "ozone" (from the Greek *ozein*, to smell). By study, he ascertained that ozone has the property of attacking some metals, such as mercury and silver; of bleaching vegetable colours, of corroding vegetable fabrics, and of liberating iodine from iodide of potassium. After referring to various hypotheses respecting the nature of ozone, Professor Odling showed how Schönbein obtained ozone by passing a current of moist air over phosphorus, and proved that it possessed the same properties as the ozone formed by the discharge from the electric machine. He then considered the peculiar nature of ozone, its difference from oxygen, and its resemblance to chlorine and nitric oxide, and commented on Schönbein's conception, that ozone is an analogue of chlorine, and stated the objections to that opinion. He then pointed out the characteristic differences between ozone and chlorine, especially noticing the facts, that ozone is devoid of any acid

character, and that it is destroyed, or disappears, by the action of a moderate heat. The numerous experiments during the lecture included the various methods of procuring ozone, and of exhibiting its action in tarnishing metals, in bleaching fabrics dyed with vegetable colours, and in corroding vegetable substances such as caoutchouc and cork.

DEVELOPMENT AND DECAY OF THE OPERA.

Mr. Edward Dannreuther gave his second lecture on the Development of Modern Music in Connection with the Drama on Tuesday last. After alluding, in his opening remarks, to the rapid transition during the later Renaissance from the contrapuntal to the dramatic style, he described the origin of the opera at Florence towards the end of the sixteenth century, when attempts were made to revive what was conceived to be Greek music by the father of the celebrated Galileo and other learned amateurs. The earliest important results were "Daphne," an intermezzo by Peri, and "Euridice" (1600), by Peri and Caccini, performed with a small orchestra at the marriage of Henry IV. of France to Marie de Medicis. These entertainments were so well received that in the course of the next century the developed opera was adopted by nearly all the Courts of Europe. It was soon naturalised in France; but not so in England, where it was modified by Handel. In Italy vocal melodies were chiefly developed; in France more attention was given to energetic declamation and dramatic propriety. After mentioning some of the effeminate inconsistencies and absurd details of the libretto of many operas, and showing the subjugation of the poet to musical conventionalities, Mr. Dannreuther described the success of Gluck's efforts in dramatic reform, the first fruits being his "Orfeo" and "Alceste" in 1762 and 1766. Gluck himself said that he would confine music to its true province, that of seconding poetry, by strengthening the expression of the sentiments and the interest of the situation, without interrupting the action or weakening it by superfluous ornament. His operas were not devoid of duets and trios, but the main character of his works was monologue. In France Cherubini, Méhul, and Spontini carried on the reformatory movement in Gluck's spirit, with much more elaborate treatment of the orchestra. Mr. Dannreuther then described Mozart as possessing, perhaps, the richest musical organisation which has ever existed. He would most certainly have accomplished the metamorphosis of the opera into a perfect musical drama if he had met with the right poet. But he was careless in the choice of his texts; and, although he made the most of the poetic feeling he came across, yet not one of his operas is satisfactory from a dramatic point of view. After alluding to Mozart's followers, and the one and beautiful opera of Beethoven, "Fidelio," Mr. Dannreuther commented on the works of Weber, the originator of the German romantic drama and the precursor of Wagner; and then, while admitting their genius and ability, severely criticised what he termed the sugar-plums and fireworks of Rossini, the sickly sentimentalities of Bellini, the contre-danse style of Auber, the commonplace declamation of Donizetti, and the blatant violence of Verdi. The works of Meyerbeer were described as a revolting *olla podrida*. He determined to succeed, at whatever cost, and, aided by Scribe, produced wondrous effects, amply gratifying the morbid appetite of a public greedy of eccentricity. "The opera," said Mr. Dannreuther, "has ceased to live; and what we have now before us is the piteous and ridiculous spectacle of Offenbach, with his friends, dancing the cancan round its dead body." In conclusion, he played on the pianoforte a piece from the earliest opera, and pieces from one of the latest—an interlude from Peri's "Euridice" (composed for three flutes), and a spinning song and a sailors' chorus from Wagner's "Fliegende Holländer" ("Flying Dutchman").

M. E. Grant-Duff, Esq., M.P., will give the discourse next Friday evening on "A Fortnight in Asia Minor."

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

At the Royal Italian Opera Mdlle. Albani continues to maintain her position as one of the prominent attractions of the establishment. On Saturday this charming singer was to have appeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto," but the illness of Signor Cotogni caused the postponement of that opera to Thursday last, and it was replaced by "La Sonnambula," in which again Mdlle. Albani, as Amina, displayed those merits recently commented on in a notice of the same performance.

Monday brought forward another of Mr. Gye's new singers—making the seventh that has appeared since the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, on April 1. As Mefistofele, in "Faust," Signor Nannetti displayed a fine voice, rather of the bass than the baritone class, together with considerable power as an actor. His success was decided, and will, no doubt, lead to further appearances and future opportunities for comment. In consequence of the continued illness of Signor Cotogni, the part of Valentino was transferred to M. Maurel, of whose débüt (a fortnight ago) we have already spoken. This gentleman again proved himself a cultivated singer and an excellent actor—his performance in the duel trio, including the death-scene of Valentino, having been especially admirable. The cast of the opera was in other respects as recently noticed.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was repeated on Tuesday; "Rigoletto" was announced for Thursday; and for to-night (Saturday) Rossini's "Tell" was promised, for the first time these two years.

At Her Majesty's Opera Signor del Puente has confirmed the success which he obtained on his first appearance, as Rigoletto, on Tuesday week, by a repetition of that performance on the following Thursday, when again his reception proved that he has made an impression of no ordinary kind. On Saturday this gentleman appeared as the Count di Luna in "Il Trovatore," and again met with an especially favourable reception. Mdlle. Titieni, as Leonora, and Signor Mongini, as Manrico, displayed their best powers in parts which have long been identified with their names. Madame Trebelli-Bettini, absent from indisposition—a rare occurrence with this artist—was replaced as Azucena by Mdlle. Justine Macvitz, who justified the favourable impression which she made on her débüt here on Tuesday week.

On Tuesday last the opera was "Marta," and the occasion brought back, as Lionello, Signor Campanini, who received an enthusiastic greeting on his first appearance and was greatly applauded throughout the evening, having been encored in the aria "M'appari." Mdlle. Ilma di Murska was an excellent Lady Enrichetta, in lieu of the new singer, Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, who was to have appeared in the part, but whose débüt is postponed to this evening (Saturday), when "Marta" is to be repeated. The cast on Thursday included the valuable co-operation of Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signori Agnesi and Borella.

Of the revival of "La Favorita" here on Thursday, with the first London appearance of Signor Aramburo, the new tenor, as Fernando, and Mdlle. Titieni's performance as Leonora, we must speak next week.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The concert of yesterday (Friday) week consisted of a grand performance of Bach's St. Matthew "Passion Music," which was given for the first time by that institution, with all the vast appliances of their band and chorus of nearly 700; a force which had, we believe, never before been brought to the execution of this music. The work has been so frequently performed during the last three years, and has been so often spoken of in detail, that reiterated comment on its history and characteristics may now well be spared—especially as it is gradually becoming almost as well known and highly esteemed here as Handel's "Messiah." Sir Michael Costa has bestowed much pains on the preparation and rehearsal of Bach's gigantic work; and the choruses, especially the Lutheran chorales, were mostly given with fine effect.

The instrumental portions of Bach's score were performed with some of the features of Robert Franz's arrangement; other modifications having been made by Sir M. Costa.

The chorales were all accompanied by orchestra and organ, as directed in the original; but the use of the pianoforte (in place of the old clavecin), as a support to some of the recitations, was discarded on this occasion; and all those narrative portions were given more or less in association with orchestral instruments, in some cases violoncellos and basses only.

The vocal solos were efficiently sung throughout. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was the soprano, Madame Patey the contralto, Mr. E. Lloyd the tenor; the bass music having been divided between Mr. Santley and Mr. Patey, with some incidental passages assigned to Mr. Chaplin Henry. The air, "Come, blessed Cross," was given (by Mr. Santley) with the obbligato accompaniment of the obsolete viol da gamba, generally replaced by the violoncello. On this subject an erroneous paragraph has lately been in circulation stating that the former instrument had not been previously used for nearly a century; the fact being that at a performance of Bach's "St. John" Passion Music, conducted by Mr. Barnby, last year, an aria in that work was accompanied, as directed in the original score, on the viol da gamba, which was played by the well-known violoncellist, Mr. W. Pettit, who also skilfully executed the similar obbligato at last week's concert, now referred to.

Other airs given with obbligato solo accompaniment were "Have mercy upon me," by Madame Patey, with M. Sainton's skilful execution of the violin part; and "Give, oh, give," by Mr. Patey, also associated with an elaborate violin solo, which in this instance was played by Mr. H. Weist Hill with admirable qualities of tone, style, and mechanism.

Having so successfully laboured to produce Bach's great work, the Sacred Harmonic Society should not allow it to fall into disuse, its attraction having been sufficiently proved by the crowded state of Exeter Hall. In repetition, however, large omissions might judiciously be made.

With the usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, the seventeenth series of Saturday Afternoon Concerts at the Crystal Palace was brought to a close last week. The programme included fine performances of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, Mendelssohn's overture to the "Walpurgis Night," and Wagner's to "Tannhäuser"; vocal solos by Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Mdlle. Torniani, Signor Agnesi, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. H. Guy; a violin fantasia by Madame Norman-Néruda; and Beethoven's choral fantasia, with Mr. Charles Halle's finished execution of the solo pianoforte part thereof. Mr. Manns and Mr. Reeves were enthusiastically greeted by a very large audience. A new series of performances of operas in English was commenced on Thursday afternoon; and the summer concerts are to begin on May 10, when Herr von Bülow is to play.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, possessed a special interest from the fact of its having included the first public appearance in this country of Dr. Hans von Bülow, a pianist who has for some years past been held in the highest esteem in Germany. His principal performance was in Beethoven's concerto in E flat (the "Emperor"), which he gave with great power and brilliancy, although with some inequalities—his tempo and rhythm having been occasionally a little ad libitum. The slow movement was rendered with great delicacy and refinement, contrasting well with the energetic bravura style displayed in other instances. Dr. von Bülow was greatly applauded after the concerto, and still more so for his admirable interpretation of Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue," replaced, after an encore, by another movement of Bach's. The symphonies were Haydn's "Oxford" and Mendelssohn's "Reformation," the selection having closed with Wagner's overture to "Der Fliegende Holländer." Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades" was among the orchestral pieces of the programme. The vocalists were Mesdames Otto Alvsleben and Gelmina Valdi, the latter a débutante with a fine contralto voice and good dramatic style, which were both displayed with considerable success.

A series of Saturday afternoon performances of English opera has been commenced at the Gaiety Theatre, the principal characters supported by Misses Blanche Cole, Lucy Franklin, Mr. William Castle, Mr. Aynsley Cooke, &c., Madame Florence Lancia and Mr. G. Perren being announced for forthcoming occasions. All these vocalists, with the exception of Mr. Castle, have been heard in English opera at the Crystal Palace. The gentleman just named is the American tenor, whose successful appearance at the Monday Popular Concerts was recently recorded. His reception in his stage performances now referred to was equally favourable, and displayed not only those good vocal qualities formerly commented on, but also histrionic ability that is not always possessed by singers. Wallace's "Maritana" and Balfé's "Bohemian Girl" have already been given, and "The Rose of Castille" and "The Lily of Killarney" were announced for future performances.

At the third of Mr. Henry Leslie's subscription concerts the admirable singing of his choir in part-songs, chiefly of the modern school, was the prominent feature of the evening. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Patey, Miss J. Wiggin, Mr. H. Guy, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Richard Latter, whose fine bass voice was heard with good effect in Bishop's song, "Tis when to sleep the world retires." Mdlle. Le Brun contributed some brilliant pianoforte-playing.

Among recent miscellaneous concerts has been that of the veteran Mr. Ransford, whose vigorous singing of songs of the nautical and otherwise robust school has long been known.

The concerts of this week have included those of Mdlle. Alie Lindberg and Miss Agnes Zimmermann, both pianists, the former a new-comer, the latter a highly-esteemed resident professor. Mr. Thorne, also a pianist, gave his first evening concert on Wednesday; and Herr and Madame Sauerbrey's annual concert took place on the following evening.

On Thursday Mrs. R. C. Roney (Miss Helen Hogarth) gave a matinée d'invitation at the Beethoven Rooms. This lady, daughter of the late Mr. George Hogarth, the eminent musical critic and historian, has for several years been favourably known as a professor of the vocal art. Mrs. Roney's concert at the Hanover-square Rooms will take place on the 27th inst.

Of Mr. Charles Halle's new series of pianoforte recitals, which began yesterday afternoon, we must speak next week.

The annual performance of "The Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening.

Three recitals were also inaugurated this week by M. Alexandre Billet, a well-known pianist.

The use of Covent-Garden Theatre having been granted by Mr. Gye, a benefit will be given on Wednesday, the 21st inst., for the family of Mr. Augustus Harris, the occasion being under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales. The many attractions of the programme will, it is expected, be enhanced by the co-operation of Madame Adelina Patti, who telegraphed from Vienna, some days since, announcing her readiness to give her services in aid of the purpose referred to.

The revival, on Wednesday next, of Handel's "Belshazzar," by the Royal Albert Choral Society, will be an interesting event, the oratorio not having been given in London for some years.

Dr. von Bulow has announced two pianoforte recitals, to take place at St. James's Hall, on the mornings of May 5 and 13.

Sir Julius Benedict's annual grand morning concert is fixed for the morning of June 23.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL DELAWARE.

The Right Hon. Charles Richard Sackville West, Earl Delawarr, K.C.B., whose melancholy death occurred recently, near Cambridge, was the second son of George John, fifth Earl Delawarr, P.C., by his wife, Elizabeth, Baroness Buckhurst (in her own right), younger daughter and co-heir of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset.

He was born Nov. 13, 1815; was educated at Harrow, Eton, and Sandhurst, and in 1833 entered the Army. He acted as A.D.C. to Lord Gough at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and subsequently as military secretary, and was at the battle of Sobraon. In 1854 he accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, took part in the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol. His Lordship was created a K.C.B. in 1871, and was also a Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie. He was never married, and the earldom consequently devolves on his next brother, Reginald Windsor, Baron Buckhurst (who succeeded to that title by special limitation, at his mother's death, in 1870), now seventh Earl Delawarr, who was born 1817, and married, 1867, Constance, eldest daughter of Alexander D.R.W. Baillie-Cochrane, Esq., of Lamington, in the county Lanark. A portrait of the late Earl was given in the Number for Feb. 17, 1872, on the occasion of his moving in the House of Lords the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

SIR JOHN FAGGE, BART.

Sir John Fagge, Bart., of Wiston, in the county of Sussex, died at his seat, Mystole, near Canterbury, on the 16th ult. He was born, Sept. 8, 1798, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir John Fagge, Bart., Rector of Chatham, Kent (in which county the family have been seated for several centuries), by Anne, his wife, only daughter and heir of Daniel Newman, Esq., of Canterbury. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was a magistrate for Kent. Sir John was never married, and is succeeded by his nephew, now Sir John William Charles Fagge, Bart.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

Sir John Sinclair, seventh Baronet, of Dunbeath, in the county of Caithness, died at Melville-street, Edinburgh, on the 21st ult. He was born, Sept. 16, 1794, the son of John Sinclair, Esq., of Barrock, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas Longmore, Esq., of Penrith. Sir John was J.P. and D.L., and for many years Convenor, for the county Margaret, youngest daughter of John Learmonth, Esq., of Edinburgh, and had three sons and a daughter, all of whom are deceased. He is succeeded by his grandson, now Sir John Rose George Sinclair, Bart., born Aug. 10, 1864.

LORD JOHN CHICHESTER.

Lord John Ludford Chichester died suddenly, on the 23rd ult., at Cambridge House, Twickenham. He was born November, 1811, the sixth son of George Augustus, second Marquis of Donegall, K.P., by Anna, his wife, daughter of the late Sir Edward May, Bart., and was brother of the present Marquis. He was formerly an officer in the Army. He married, in 1844, Caroline, daughter of Henry Bevan, Esq.

GOVERNOR KEATE.

His Excellency Robert W. Keate, Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, who died at Cape Coast Castle, on March 17, in his fifty-ninth year, was the second son of the late Sergeant Surgeon Keate, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; was called to the Bar in 1844, and in 1849 appointed Civil Commissioner to the Seychelles Islands. He became Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada in 1853, Governor of Trinidad in 1856, and of Natal in 1867, and only a few months since accepted the post he held at his death. Mr. Keate married, in 1860, Henrietta Jemima, fourth daughter of Dr. Murray, of Woodbrook, Trinidad, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

Professor Hansteen, a well-known member of the Norwegian University, died, on the 15th inst., at Christiania. He was eighty-nine years of age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. B.—It appears to us that when two players make a special agreement that false moves shall be retracted, their meaning is that such moves shall be taken back and considered as *not made*. If the retraction were to be followed by the usual legal penalty, there could be no necessity for an express stipulation on the subject. We hold, therefore, that "B" is justified in moving the Pawn to Q B 4th.

J. BURT.—We regret extremely to hear of your worthy president's death.

CIVIS.—WALTER BUTTER—W. GROUX—and Others.—See notice to "Seelor" and others in our last.

T. A. HIND.—The geometrical and arithmetical solutions are excellent, but the verbal solution is unworthy of them. Can you not adapt some lines of interest and beauty to your magic square? A list of books is but a dry-as-dust affair.

E. H. H.—The laws of chess are printed in *Chess Praxis*, which is published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy, of Covent-garden. They appeared also in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS some years ago. If you desire to have it we will endeavour to ascertain the number and date of the Paper containing them.

F. W.—Swanage—Quite wrong. Look at the position again attentively.

J. M. Cawnpore Station.—Your signature is quite unintelligible; that is not of serious importance, as we have not to reply by letter. Unfortunately, the game you have sent is equally bad. At Q White's fourteenth move, Kt to R 3rd, the whole affair is chaotic. How could a Knight played to K R's 3rd square or Q R 3rd square (you neglect to say which) move at once to Q 4th? Being there, how could the adversary's Bishop, by moving to Q Kt 3rd, give check?

ROBERTO.—If you wish to obtain the Vienna chess magazine direct by post from Vienna, your best course is to write to Mr. Hermann Lehner, the editor, care of Carl Gerold's Sohn, Academia der Wissenschaften, Vienna.

A. DE GOOGZA.—Please for your last Problem admits of a second solution, by 1. Q takes K B; 2. Q B takes Kt, &c. Is it not so?

G. COLLINS.—There is another very obvious solution, beginning 1. Kt to Q Kt 8th, &c.

C. I. L.—Cambridge.—They are both too easy.

J. H. ELLIS.—You will find there is a second solution, by 1. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch); 2. R to Kt 4th (ch); and 3. Q takes B. Mate.

SECOND LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE CORRECTLY SOLVED PROBLEM NO. 1520.—Andrew—Deus—W. W. Marshall—Wainer—J. Haussner—A. E. F.—Phiz—Barbara—Simpson—Charley—M. S. B.—Burton—E. F. W.—Mandrake—Boozy—H. F. E.—E. Stewart—Penruddock—Tom Miller—Hannah—F. G. R.—W. Peters—Maulay—Swanson—R. C.—Lamb—Fleete—Candy—Eva—Long—Tom—H. T. S.—Mona—W. Rolleston—Vanguard—S. T. K.—Major—Basil.

SECOND LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE CORRECTLY SOLVED PROBLEM NO. 1521.—J. Haussner—H. E.—Frau of Lyons—M. D.—Lojo—Tartle—M. E.—Euclid—E. Hannaford—Salisbury—City Bank—K. S. B.—W. Crawley—W. V. G. D.—S. T. H.—Faversham—F. H. of Mona—W. Airey—H. B.—C. Plunkett—Medicus—David Miller—A. J. Mansfield—W. H. Gunston—J. W. and C. W.—Gorilla—Alderhouse—W. Groux—Itasca—W. H. Race Field—W. S. B.—S. M.—W. B.—Wood—Barrow Hedges—A. Wood—J. R. A.—L. Both—W. W. Marshall—S. W. R.—Pip—Keith and Kate—P. R. S.—Eta—Bosognesmann—Dan Cupid—W. D.—G. Swindenbank—E. H. H. V.—A. de Gorgorza—T. W. Morris—T. W. of Canterbury—Fox and Cox—Philo—S.—Maudred and Man Friday—Sam—W. O. K.—M. P.—Ronald—Kempe—Dora—Van Dunk—Bertha and Mabel—L. L.—Marcus—Ferdinand and Miranda—Big Ben—Una and the Lion—High Field—Magnus—Try Again—Tom Tiddler.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1522.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

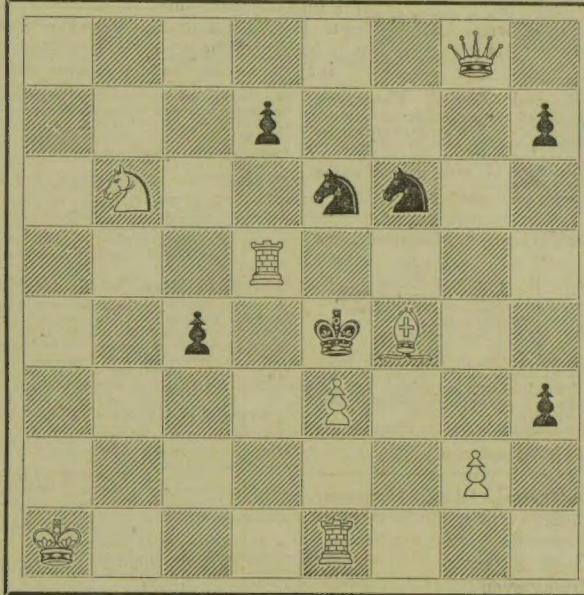
1. Q to Q B 8th Kt takes R 3. P gives mate.

2. Q to K R 3rd (ch) Kt takes Q

PROBLEM NO. 1523.

By Mr. F. C. COLLINS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CHESS-MATCH.

The following is the second Game between Mr. Parratt, captain of the Oxford team, and Mr. de Soysre, of Cambridge. The first game, won by Mr. Parratt, appeared in our Number for April 5.

(Q B's Pawn opening in the K Kt's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. P.) WHITE (Mr. de S.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q B 3rd P to Q 4th

4. B to Q Kt 5th

It is a most poor point whether this or Queen to Q 4th be the better move.

4. P takes P 5. Kt takes K P 6. Q to Q R 4th 7. Kt takes B 8. Castles 9. P to Q 4th

Mr. Parratt thought afterwards he should have played P to K B 4th, the move in the text enabling his opponent to get up a strong attack on the King's side.

9. Q to K R 4th 10. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 11. K to Kt 2nd

A move of no utility whatever, except to the enemy.

11. Q to K B 6th (ch) 12. K to Kt sq P to K 4th 13. Kt to Q 2nd Q to K 5th 14. P to Q B 4th Q to K R 6th 15. R to K sq P to K R 5th

The following line of play looks much superior:—

15. Kt to K 5th P to K R 5th 16. Kt to K B sq P to K R 5th

He now threatens to take the K R Pawn with his Kt, and it is difficult to see any good defence to the assault thus obtained.

16. Kt to K B sq P takes P 17. B P takes P B takes P 18. K to 2nd B tks K R P (ch)

Mr. de Soysre has lost ground by prosecuting his attack too impetuously. After the sacrifice of this piece he has no longer the advantage he had.

19. R takes B Q to Kt 5th (ch) 20. R to Kt 2nd Q to K B 6th

Menacing to mate by R to R 8th (ch), Q takes Kt (ch), R to K R sq (ch), and Q to K B 6th (ch).

21. Kt to K Kt 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th R to K R 6th has been suggested as the better move.

22. P to Q 5th Kt to B 7th Another mistaken move. By playing the Kt to K 6th, he could still have given his adversary some trouble. For suppose—

22. Kt to K 6th Kt to K 6th 23. Q B takes Kt Q takes B (ch)

24. K to B sq Q to K B 6th (ch)

He must do this, or consent to a drawn game, we believe.

The time for the duration of the tournament having at this point expired, the umpire, according to the conditions of the match, was called on to give the game to the player who, in his opinion, had the advantage. He decided the game to be Mr. Parratt's.

* 23. B or P takes Kt K to Q sq or K 3rd, is not at all clear that Dark Blue can do more accordingly; and it than draw the game.

THEATRES.

GLOBE.

Mr. H. J. Byron may score another success in his new comedy produced on Saturday, and entitled "Fine Feathers." It is not on account of the originality of the plot or of the situations, which are nearly all of a well-worn pattern, that the new play secured a position; but some of the characters, one in particular, had a freshness and peculiarity which awakened and sustained interest, as the dramatic action progressed and culminated in a dénouement too early foreseen, perhaps, but still satisfactory. The one character which we have distinguished from the rest, and which is named Daniel Dole, is played admirably by Mr. E. W. Garden. The part is that of a "Chaucerian Comique" in a canvas circuit managed by Signor Rumbalino (Mr. Compton), an equestrian with a strong-minded and strong-bodied wife (Miss Larkin). The part of Dole as a merryman in whom there was no mirth, yet whose gravity excited the laughter of the audience whenever he appeared, came out in bold relief, and certainly achieved the honours of the evening. Mr. Compton, as the eccentric but kind-hearted manager, was as careful in his delineation as he was classic in his style. He is a friend of one Mr. Griswold (Mr. T. A. Palmer), the agent of the property of Sir Richard Gaisford, and volunteers assistance to him when in difficulties. These arise from his habit of gambling, which occasions such a confusion in his accounts that he is afraid to produce them for the inspection of the incoming heir to his master's estate. This is supposed to be Ethel Carlingford (Miss Rose Massey), who is Sir Richard's next of kin; but, according to Rumbalino's statement, Harry Greville, his own adopted son (Mr. Montague), is the rightful claimant. Ultimately this is found to be an error, for "the strong woman," the showman's wife, makes a confession that she had substituted her own son for Sir Richard's daughter, known as Ruth (Miss Carlotta Addison). The equestrian couple have all along intrigued for the union of Harry and Ruth; but Ethel, determined to secure the property by any means, questions the claims of Ruth, and proceeds to test their validity by the severest trial. A book signed by the doctor is found, from which Ethel seeks to tear the leaf, when Sir Richard himself appears, who, supposed dead, has watched the proceedings of the parties all along. We must leave the reader to imagine the love scenes between Ethel, Ruth, and Sir Harry, and the changes which cast a shadow over their loves, ultimately crushing the hopes of the next of kin. These are all cleverly managed, and accompanied with dialogue, not so sparkling, perhaps, as usual with Mr. Byron, yet burning with a steady brilliance which cannot fail to please. Mr. Byron, Mr. Montague, and other performers were called more than once before the curtain.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—FRENCH PLAYS.

The arrival of M. Ravel has enabled the managers to present a piece which suits the taste of the frequenters of this theatre. "Les Folies Dramatiques," a lively comedy, in four acts and a prologue, fills up the entire evening. It gives opportunity to Mdlle. Lise Tautin to show her "infinite variety." The plot of the affair is strange yet simple enough. The proprietor of a dining-room in the Palais Royal, at 32 sous, situated at No. 32, finds his evenings very dull when he retires on a competency to his native place, and resolves to build a theatre in the neighbourhood, at an expence of 32,000f., and to engage a company consisting of thirty-two performers. In this, however, he is disappointed, as only four of the company arrive. But, with the assistance of a young lady, personated by Mdlle. Tautin, who has been left in pledge as a guarantee for the expenses of another company, unable to obtain the use of a theatre, he contrives to announce a tragedy, an opera, a domestic drama, and a pastoral ballet. These four performances fill up the evening. M. Ravel, in a private box, giving directions and explanations, and filling the intervals with the most ludicrous conundrums, has ample opportunity to convulse the audience with laughter. The imitations of Rachel in the tragedy, the prima donna in the opera, the heroine of domestic drama, and the *premier sujet* in the ballet, were all equally clever.

Mr. Creswick continues to lead at the Holborn, and, to add to his attraction, has appeared in the drama called "Home Wreck," which the late Mr. Stirling Coyne founded on the Laureate's tale of Enoch Arden. The part of the hero, here named Richard Tressider, is sustained by Mr. Creswick; and Miss Carlisle is notably efficient as Mary, the heroine. The scenery is very appropriate and picturesque, and the play is in all respects satisfactorily mounted.

There was a morning performance at the Opéra Comique last Saturday, when a new operetta, entitled "Lisette," was produced, preceded by a cantata called "The Silver Wedding," which is pleasingly composed and acted.

Another morning performance took place at the Gaiety, when Balfour's "Bohemian Girl" was played before a large and appreciative audience, introducing a new tenor, Mr. W. Castle, from the United States.

Mr. Tom Taylor has taken in hand an ambitious speculation—that of producing Shakspere at the Crystal Palace. In this manner "Hamlet" will be presented to-day, with a new actor, a Mr. Mackaye, in the rôle of the Danish Prince and Miss Carlisle as Ophelia. Mr. Flockton is to be Polonius, and Mr. Archer, the King; Mr. A. Wood and Mr. R. Cathcart are the two gravediggers, and Miss Fanny Huddart and Mr. F. Charles appear as the Queen and Osric. The experiment seems well intended, and its thorough success is evidently desirable.

The Earl of Rosebery has been offered, and we believe has accepted, the Lord Lieutenantcy of Linlithgowshire, vacant by the death of the Earl of Hopetoun.

Oxford is to have its "Hospital Sunday," and an influential committee has been appointed to communicate with the clergy and Dissenting ministers on the subject. The heads of houses are also to be invited to allow collections to be made for the same object in the chapels of all the colleges in the University.

The adjourned inquiry into the condition of the Parga was resumed, on Monday, in the City Vice-Admiralty Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr. This case was one of alleged unseaworthy of the barque. The vessel, which was laden with timber and iron, was, upon the authority of the Board of Trade, prohibited from leaving St. Katharine Docks until she had undergone a thorough overhauling by the Government surveyors. The re-survey of the Parga, ordered by Mr. Kerr, has resulted in a report that, notwithstanding some trifling defects, she is seaworthy. The Commissioner has accordingly discharged the order of the Board of Trade prohibiting her departure, and granted costs against the board.—A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamer Inchkeith, of Grangemouth, on the rocks near Burnmouth, took place, yesterday week, at Berwick. The Court suspended the captain's certificate for six months.—The inquiry at Glasgow into the loss of the ship Venus was concluded yesterday week. The Court found that the vessel had been wrecked through the bad seamanship of the captain, whose certificate was suspended for six months.

